

THE TIMES

Prudence Glynn on
the return of the
mini skirt, page 14

owdown in orrowing es hopes for tax cuts

Showing that the public sector's year could be £1,000m less than was the time of Britain's loan application, point to a marked improvement in government's financial fortunes and hopes of cuts in income tax in Mr Budget.

lic sector deficit y fall £1,000m

By Clive Borrell
Crime Correspondent

Mr Justice Cawley, who two weeks ago was told that he was at the top of an IRA death list, will pass sentence at the Central Criminal Court today on four Provisional IRA men who were found guilty of causing six murders, several explosions and kidnapping people at their home in Balcombe Street, London. On one murder charge the four were acquitted but found guilty of manslaughter.

The four defendants, who refused to plead to the 25 charges on the indictment, refused to leave their cells below the court yesterday as the jury of five women and seven men filed into court more than seven hours after they had retired to consider their verdicts.

When the jury returned the judge asked the dock officer if the prisoners wanted to be present. He replied: "They have been asked, my Lord, and they are still refusing to attend court."

The defendants were Martin Joseph O'Connell, Edward Butler, Henry Duggan and Hugh Doherty.

While the jury were in their locked room officers of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad searched the building for a bomb after a telephone threat had been received by the City of London Police. Nothing was found on the premises and the jury were not disturbed or told of the threat.

After the jury had left the court they were shadowed by armed policemen to their homes and a permanent guard has been placed on the home of Mr Justice Cawley.

With the minimum of formality last night he told a crowded court: "I will pass sentence in the morning." He left after discharging the jury.

The defendants were found guilty of the murders of Roger Godd, Graham Ronald Tuck, Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley, the cancer expert, John Francis Batey, Audrey Edson, and Ross McWhirter, the author and television personality. They were all found not guilty of the murder of Robert Anthony Lloyd at the Hilton hotel, London, but guilty of his manslaughter.

Mr McWhirter, founder of the *Guinness Book of Records*, was shot on the doorstep of his home. Professor Gordon Hamilton Fairley was killed by a car bomb near his home and Captain Goad, an army bomb disposal expert, was killed while attempting to defuse a bomb. The other three murder victims were killed by bombs in central London.

Mr O'Connell, Mr Butler, and Mr Duggan were found guilty but Mr Doherty not guilty of causing an explosion at 17 Wilton Street, Belgravia, the home of Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister.

The defendants were found not guilty of placing a bomb at the Charcoal Grill Restaurant, Hampshire, not guilty of placing a bomb at 139 Putney High Street, London, and not guilty of causing an explosion at the Caterham Arms, Caterham, Surrey.

Bomb squad alert, page 2

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Bomb squad alert, page 2

Smith-Vorster discussion
of next Rhodesia move

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Feb 9

Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, and Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, met in Cape Town this afternoon for talks arranged at Mr Smith's request.

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Minister of Defence, also attended.

What has still to be decided is whether the TUC should have a full-scale political conference, bringing together more than a thousand delegates or a conference of chief officers of affiliated unions. The TUC must also decide whether the gathering should be held in advance of the Budget, which the unions expect in the last week of March, or whether it should be held afterwards to give a verdict on the Cabinet's pay policy.

CBI plans expected: The Confederation of British Industry is expected to put its plans for the next stage of the pay policy before its grand council next Wednesday (Malcolm Brown writes). Confederation officials believe that if inflation is to be brought down to a manageable level, such as the CBI's target of a 5 per cent annual rate of inflation by mid-1978, the wages bill cannot be increased by more than 5 or 6 per cent.

If the increase were to be expressed as a pay norm that would suggest a figure of about 3 per cent. The difference between that and 6 per cent would be taken up by wage drift.

Committee's report, page 4

Leading article, page 17

Call to MPs, page 9

Whitehall row blights
Amoco licence hope

Amoco UK, the British offshoot of the American Standard Oil Co, in dispute with the Government over state participation in its North Sea field, failed to win any of the new exploration licences awarded by the Department of Energy yesterday. Licences covered 44 blocks in the North Sea, Irish Sea, and English Channel

11,000 idle at Leyland

British Leyland is facing its worst disruption for months with three Millwall car assembly plants at a standstill and a fourth being run at half speed. More than 11,000 workers are either on strike or progressively laid off at plants throughout the country.

Although he welcomed those

"limited measures", Mr White-

stant

secretary, he yesterday said impracticable to register migrants as widespread numbers in Britain in the coming months. The chairman of a committee of inquiry into the conditions imposed on entry, he was investigating the extent of overstaying by people admitted temporarily. New immigration rules would be introduced shortly.

Committee's report, page 4

Leading article, page 17

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Whitehall row blights
Anglo-French move
on Concorde in US

The British and French governments are to express concern to the United States at the delay in allowing Concorde to operate in New York, the Prime Minister announced in a parliamentary written answer. Mr Callaghan said the two governments were considering what other actions would be appropriate

Texas service planned, page 9

Strasbourg: The European Court's hearing of Irish allegations of torture against British soldiers and policemen ends in acrimony

Film man banned: Mr Jens Jorgen Thorsen, the Dane who wants to make a film of the sex life of Jesus Christ, has been refused entry to Britain

Infant deafness: Better tests to identify congenital deaf infants were urged at a London conference

Customs threat: Customs officials may take industrial action over plans to cut their numbers

Moscow: General Grigorenko urges European communist leaders to help their dissidents in Russia

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25 Years Ago, page 18

Business News, pages 19-21, 24-27

Financial Editor: Trust Houses back on a growth track; fifth round winners in the North Sea oil race

Business feature: Christopher Wilkins on the plight of the power generating plant makers

Peter Jay Column: The paradox of more

pay and less purchasing power

Wills, page 14

Sale of toxins
by the
kilo questioned

An advertisement offering bacteria for sale by the kilogram will be questioned in the Commons today.

It appeared in the magazine

Nature in November and offered six different strains of bacteria from the Porton Down research establishment. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain said yesterday that all the bacteria named were very dangerous toxins.

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, will be asked about the offer by Mr Michael Sherry, Conservative MP for Hemel Hempstead, Uxbridge, who described the advertisement as unbelievable. He said the whole affair was outrageous.

The Ministry of Defence refused to answer questions about the offer yesterday because of the impending Commons question.

The advertisement, headed

"Bacteria by the kilogram", was one of a series placed by Porton offering material apparently intended for use in research on the way bacteria, viruses and cells work. Much of the research is aimed at producing improved treatments for disease and genetic deficiency.

The advertisement offered

Continued on page 2, col 3

Return to a multi-subject examination like the former School Certificate is suggested in the Department of Education's discussion document

Mrs Williams opens 'great debate' on schools

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

A return to something like the old School Certificate for school-leavers is one of the proposals recommended in a document to be discussed at the regional conferences being organized by the Government over the next six weeks as part of the "great debate" on education.

A document published by the Department of Education and Science yesterday suggests that, alongside single-subject examinations, 16-year-olds might be able to get a "General Certificate by achieving a minimum standard in a number of subjects, possibly mathematics, English, science, and a modern language.

The old School Certificate was abolished in 1950 to make way for the General Certificate

of Education examinations.

What should be taught in schools and their implications for training teachers.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told a conference in London that she hoped to include one from a modern and classical language group, and one from a mathematics and science group.

The document, *Educating Our Children*, also suggests that intending teachers should have mathematics and English at GCE O (Ordinary) level. At present, intending teachers in primary schools particularly, have not passed mathematics at O level.

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what should be taught in schools and their implications for training teachers.

Asked if the consultations could lead to a new Education Act, Mrs Williams said that would depend on how much agreement there was on what should be done. "We would be reluctant to bring out an Education Act on the content of the curriculum if there was fierce disagreement between the main political parties", she said.

The idea of a centrally controlled curriculum was "out".

Regional conferences and Document extracts, page 4



Mr Joe Haines: "One of nature's Roundheads."

Puritan with memories of dockland

By Peter Hennessy

If Mr Joe Haines has a hero it is Oliver Cromwell, the former Downing Street press secretary, who this week has been shedding fascinating "disputed new light on the timbre of Sir Harold Wilson's ministries, is one of nature's Roundheads.

Mr Haines has a fierce, working-class puritanism and a deep contempt for what Mr Jack Jones calls the "frivolities" of life. No doubt the accumulated resentments of working in close proximity to the wilful Lady Falkender played a part in his beautifully calibrated exposure of her ferocity and whims.

But the essential stimulus for his confidence-breaking on a spectacular scale so soon after the event was disgust at the show-business life-style that grew up around the Prime Minister and his personal and political secretaries. Those who witnessed the Falkender years in Number 10 speak of his revulsion from the champagne, the film stars and the Rolls-Royces, to and from the D-16s.

Mr Haines was more at home with the austerity associated with Attlee and Cripps in the postwar Labour government than with the brittle, febrile glitter of the Wilson era. He never forgot where he came from, a poverty stricken home in Rotherhithe, in London's dockland, or the people whose interests the Labour Party existed to serve.

Soon after leaving Number 10 last April he gave a highly evocative television interview in which he described the roots of his devotion to the Labour Party. Without it there would have been no trips to the seaside for himself and his sisters, no pension increase or council house for his mother. It may have a touch of schmaltz about it, for those who grew up in different circumstances but it is the key to the personality and politics of Joe Haines.

It is pure Tammany, pre-war American style, but without Continued on page 2, col 6

Russians must get 200-mile fish permits

From Ronald Kershaw
On board HMS Cleopatra

Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced last night that he had signed an order under the Fisheries Limit Act, 1976, which will require Soviet East German and Polish trawlers to obtain licences to fish within Britain's 200-mile limit. While expressing every confidence that the Russians, who have hitherto ignored all discussion on licences, would comply with the new law, he said: "These are British sovereign waters and anybody who breaks our law will be dealt with."

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Queen of Jordan killed in crash

Amman, Feb 9.—Queen Aliya, aged 28, third wife of King Hussein of Jordan, was killed in a helicopter crash today, Jordan television announced.

She was flying to Amman in stormy weather from a visit to the southern Jordanian town of Tafila. Dr Muhammad al-Bashir, the Health Minister, was also killed.—Reuters.

Parliamentary report, page 6

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Call to MPs, page 9

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HOME NEWS

Bomb squad expects the IRA to hit back at any moment as jury convicts 'best unit'

By Clive Borrell

Crime Correspondent

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad was placed on full alert last night after the conviction at the Central Criminal Court of four men regarded by the Provisional IRA as their best trained active service unit.

A senior officer said: "We expect them to hit back at any moment. They have already publicly stated that they plan a bombing campaign far worse than anything they have done before. London is to be the main target and the Underground railway system is likely to be their ultimate in terrorist activity. The letter bombs planned in the West End last week was just a warning of what is to come."

The arrest of the four men after their surrender at the Balcombe Street siege came as a serious blow to the morale of the IRA high command in Dublin, who realised that they had met their match in the Yard bomb squad which was then supervised by Commander Roy Habershon. Mr Habershon has since been promoted and the squad is now led by Commander James Nevill.

"At least thirty men and two or three women who have taken part in acts of terrorism in London and the provinces are now being given refuge in the republic and there is not a damned thing we can do about it," a source close to the Yard legal section said last night.

We know who they are, what they did and where they are, but because of the Irish courts' reluctance to classify their acts as criminal we cannot extradite them.

"They claim their acts were of a political nature and so cannot be brought for trial here. These are cold-blooded murderers and they are getting away with it. Warrants are out for their arrests."

The man who led the team of four was Harry Duggan, aged 24, who became the IRA's "man who never was". So valuable was he to the Provisionals that they spread the rumour that he had been killed while "on active service". Even the police believed the story and told his father at Feakle, co Clare, that he had been buried in a secret grave.

Mr Henry Duggan, the father, said: "He was a nice quiet boy at home and never

gave us any trouble." While Mr Duggan was searching for a grave, his "dead" son was undergoing an intensive course of training. His commanders, having "killed" him off, changed his name to Michael Wilson and sent him to London to supervise a new phase of bombings and shootings.

As Harry Duggan he was already well known to both police and security forces as a close confidant of the Provisional IRA high command, a man who had shown his determination when he helped Miss Rose Dugdale to steal paintings worth £5m from the home of Sir Alfred Beit in Wicklow, who plotted the kidnaping of Lord and Lady Donoughmore.

He was an expert at making and planting bombs. It was his finger that squeezed the trigger on the gun that killed Mr Ross McWhirter at his home in Enfield.

Beside him in the dock yesterday was his oldest colleague, Edward Butler, aged 28, a former council labourer, one of seven children who grew up in Castleconnell, co Limerick. His father was a private soldier in the Irish Army.

It was those four, assisted by support units based in the North and the Midlands, with couriers arriving from Dublin every week with their £17-a-day wages, who from the summer of 1974 until just before Christmas of the following year were responsible for killing or planning to kill 40 people and injuring 600 others.

Strasbourg 'torture' hearing ends in acrimony

From Christopher Walker

Strasbourg

The first open hearing of the Irish Republic's extensive torture allegations against Britain ended on an acrimonious note last night after one of the sharpest public exchanges between ministers from the two governments heard for many years.

Martin Joseph O'Connell, aged 25, from Kilkeel, co. Clare, the son of a schoolteacher, left home soon after leaving school to join the IRA in Cork and was transferred later to Dublin.

The last of the "squad" was Hugh Doherty, aged 26, of Crossbank Road, Glasgow, whose family came from Larne, co. Donegal. He was regarded as little more than "good infantry material" by the IRA but showed he could carry out orders efficiently and without question.

It was those four, assisted by the 18 judges of the European Court of Human Rights, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, made a strong plea for the case to be shelved without further action. To pursue it, he said, would be a valueless exercise "which would not advance the cause of human rights in Europe".

He rejected demands by the Irish that British soldiers and policemen who had been involved in allegations of torture and inhuman treatment from 1971 should be prosecuted. He also argued that the court had no power to order the British to institute such prosecutions, one of the main points of the Irish case.

The Attorney General made no effort to disguise the Government's anger at the Irish attempt to use the court to reinforce proceedings against British soldiers. He described the move as a highly unfortunate after-thought.

The question of possible action against soldiers and policemen has become the focal point of the case and it might have important repercussions in Northern Ireland.

The British are known to feel that any attempt to enforce court action against soldiers or policemen might provoke violence from "loyalists".

Mr Silkin went out of his way to try to convince the court that soldiers serving in Ulster were subject to the normal judicial processes. He disclosed that since February 1972, a total of 218 members of the security forces in the province had been prosecuted for assault, 155 of whom had been convicted. No information was given about the penalties imposed.

The maximum sentence for possession in Northern Ireland was raised from 14 years to life imprisonment last March.

Mr Cooley, aged 54, pleaded guilty to having five pistols, five revolvers, a home-made sub-machine gun, a sawn-off shotgun, a rifle and more than three thousand bullets, on September 2 last year.

All four were found guilty on 16 charges, numbers 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. They were all found not guilty on charges 3, 4, 5, 10, and 15.

Mr O'Connell, Mr Butler and Mr Duggan were found guilty but Mr Doherty not guilty, on counts 1 and 2.

Life jail for possessing arms

A former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment was sentenced to life imprisonment in Belfast yesterday for possessing arms and ammunition with intent to endanger life.

The judge, passing sentence on Samuel Cooley, of Altmore Green, Newtownabbey, said: "You had a complete arsenal of weapons and ammunition. Those who provide a safe house and a safe means to keep these things and who do so with the intention of those weapons being used are just as morally morally as those who use them."

It is believed to be the first time that the maximum sentence of life imprisonment has been imposed for the single offence of possessing arms with intent to endanger life or to enable others to do so.

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Mr Rees bans 'Jesus' film director from Britain

By John Groser

Mr Jens Jorgen Thorsen, the Danish director whose plan to make a film of the sex life of Jesus Christ raised a storm in Britain, was refused entry at Heathrow airport yesterday morning. He flew back to Copenhagen last night.

The decision to bar him was taken by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, because his presence in Britain may lead to demonstrations and possible breaches of the peace and his presence in this country is not conducive to the public good.

Mr Thorsen was detained by immigration officials at Heathrow for some hours and was told of the Home Office's exclusion division at about the time Mr Rees announced it to the Commons.

A Home Office statement said Mr Thorsen "was carrying a

copy of a film script on the sex life of Jesus when he arrived". In the Commons Mr Rees said Mr Thorsen could appeal against his exclusion.

MP questions Porton's sale of toxins

continued from page 1

particular strains of bacteria including *Escherichia coli* from which normally inhabits the human gut, to *Haemophilus influenzae*, some strains of which are involved in pneumonia. Prices ranged from £65 a kilogram to £150 for 100 grams of one strain.

The Pharmaceutical Society said: "It is to be hoped that government departments are extremely selective about to whom they are selling these. We are quite alarmed." The only useful reason for the products was research. Any laboratory that was going to use them for research could grow them for it self.

The society said it was extremely puzzled about why and how the bacteria should be offered in quantity. "We think it is very dangerous and we question whether in a situation like today, with widespread terrorism, it is possible to ask the right kind of question and get safe answers from anyone applying for these."

Porton Down has sold bacteria and other microbial products for research purposes for years. The more aggressive advertising comes after its change to a more civil than military role.

Bone-marrow boy improving

Leslie Dewhurst, aged 11, was allowed out of his isolation tent yesterday for the first time since the bone-marrow transfusion on January 15 from his brother, Peter, aged nine.

Hammarskjold Hospital said that Leslie, who came with his family from New Zealand for the operation, is on the way to recovery.

Talks seek end to London postal strike

By Our Labour Staff

Union leaders and members of the Post Office management met last night to try to resolve the industrial action by postmen which has halted mail delivery in a large area of east London.

More than 350 workers at the Whitechapel sorting office have been on strike in protest at plans to recruit extra staff and reschedule work to cut overtime.

MPs try to press Mr Callaghan on Haines revelation

By Peter Godfrey

The Prime Minister came under increasing parliamentary pressure yesterday to make a statement on the running of 10 Downing Street as depicted in graphic detail by Mr Joe Haines, former press secretary to Sir Harold Wilson. Six opposition MPs tabled questions to Mr Callaghan, and a Labour MP called for a select committee to investigate patronage in the Prime Minister's office.

His version of events at Downing Street under Sir Harold Wilson was supported yesterday by Lord Murray of Gravesend, manager of the former Prime Minister's political office from 1973 to 1976 and a fellow member of the "kitchen Cabinet".

Lord Murray confirmed Mr Haines's account of vain attempts to dissuade Sir Harold from conferring a peerage on Mrs Mary Williams, now Lady Falkender.

"He obviously did not agree with us, and I think it will take a little longer to see whether he was right or wrong," Lord Murray said.

"We had gone through a fairly grim period since the general election. There were a lot of unfortunate press reports, and I just thought the time was inopportune."

Lord Murray added that he had clashed with Lady Falkender on other issues.

Mr Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth, asked the Prime Minister whether he was satisfied with security arrangements for the protection of Cabinet documents. Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, demanded a statement about the honours system from Mr Callaghan. Three other Conservative MPs and one Liberal member requested clarification as to whom Mr Callaghan intended to consult in drawing up future honours lists.

A written reply is expected today from Mr Foot, leader of the House, to a request from Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, for an explanation of the honours case.

The spate of parliamentary concern has been prompted by serialisation of Mr Haines's new book, *The Politics of Power*, in the *Daily Mirror*.

Mr Haines continued yesterday to allude uncontrolled behaviour and excessive power wielded by Lady Falkender at Downing Street. He said she addressed other members of the Political Office "in the tones of an evangelist" when particular references to the honours list.

He describes Lady Falkender's control of the Downing Street financial accounts and her insistence that she should sleep at Downing Street or in a hotel controlled by a friend of the Labour Party.

'Havoc in the name of righteousness'

Continued from page 1

the corruption. He is glad he never had a university education to take the rough edges off, or to "sanitize" to use a word of his, the scars of his formative experience. He is entirely without smoothness and the charlatans normally deemed necessary for success in political life.

Like most puritans, Mr Haines is not easy to live with. He is a good hater, whose targets include Tories, diplomats, Treasury officials and some Westminster lobby correspondents. The feeling is returned with interest by the objects of his contempt.

He suspended lobby briefings in 1975 (they have since been restored by Mr Callaghan's Press Secretary, Mr Tom McCaffrey) on Sir Harold's instructions, while letting it be known, in typically blunt Haines fashion, that he did not believe in spoon-feeding journalists.

The system of unattributable briefing en masse had, and still has, its critics, but it seemed a strange move for a man whose job it was to inform the public of what was happening to the political process.

Mr Haines has described himself in public as a fighter. He lined up in number 10 with Dr Bernard Donoghue, senior policy adviser to the Prime Minister, against all-comers if need be. Both delighted in their reputation as "toughies" and would raise the stakes whenever crossed by the Treasury, Cabinet Office or Lady Falkender.

One fascinated observer of the running battle in Downing Street said of Lady Falkender:

Reduction in demand leads to fall in potato prices

By Hugh Clayton Agricultural Correspondent

Potato prices fell for the first time for several weeks in shops yesterday in the face of low demand. Traders expect prices to rise by a fifth to a quarter in six weeks.

Supplies are as low as a year ago when prices rose to record levels at unprecedented speed, but demand is much lower because of the high proportion of damaged tubers.

Shoppers are turning to other foods and processors are buying thousands of tons of instant mash and frozen chips from North America after a home season of drought succeeded by autumn rain.

The weather has produced a high proportion of potatoes with damage that cannot be detected until they are cut or cooked.

The Potato Marketing Board said in its weekly survey of farm and wholesale prices yesterday: "Markets continue to carry stocks of both home-produced and imported potatoes in excess of a poor demand. The undemand remains weak and prices show further reduction."

More than a third of Cadbury's Smash instant mash made this season may be based on North American potatoes.

Mr Harry Lavery, managing director of Cadbury Typhoo, said: "There is a lot of stuff around on the ware (home) market that we would not entertain."

Dornay Foods, producers of the rival Yeoman and Wonder-mash, has stopped processing home-grown potatoes.

Mr Jonathan Cheshire, director of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau, said: "March will be the critical period, but I do not think prices will rise to 20p a pound again. We are at about 12p or 15p a pound now. It will go up a bit, perhaps to 15p or 16p a pound and it may go even higher in some areas."

Mr Penfold, a

servative parliamentarian, said: "I am not surprised at the charge of a man to murder him. He also faces trial with two others, including

conspiracy to cause harm to the victim. The charge was reduced from one of plot to one of plot.

Mr Penfold, a

Grange, Needwood, is charged with so

Hanson to murder

McKinnell, He and

McGilligan, the

builder of Main St

and Joseph Colman

Maple Drive, Derby, trial at Birmingham.

Mr Penfold is a

offered Mr Han-

murder. Mr Han-

granted legal aid

£5,000.

Ex-candidate soliciting murder c

David Penfold, a

servative parlia-

mentarian, was com-

magistrates yester-

day on a charge of

murder. He and his

wife, Mrs. Penfold,

are accused of

plotting to kill

Colin Hanson, 21, and Jo

McGilligan, 21, last

Friday evening in

Derby.

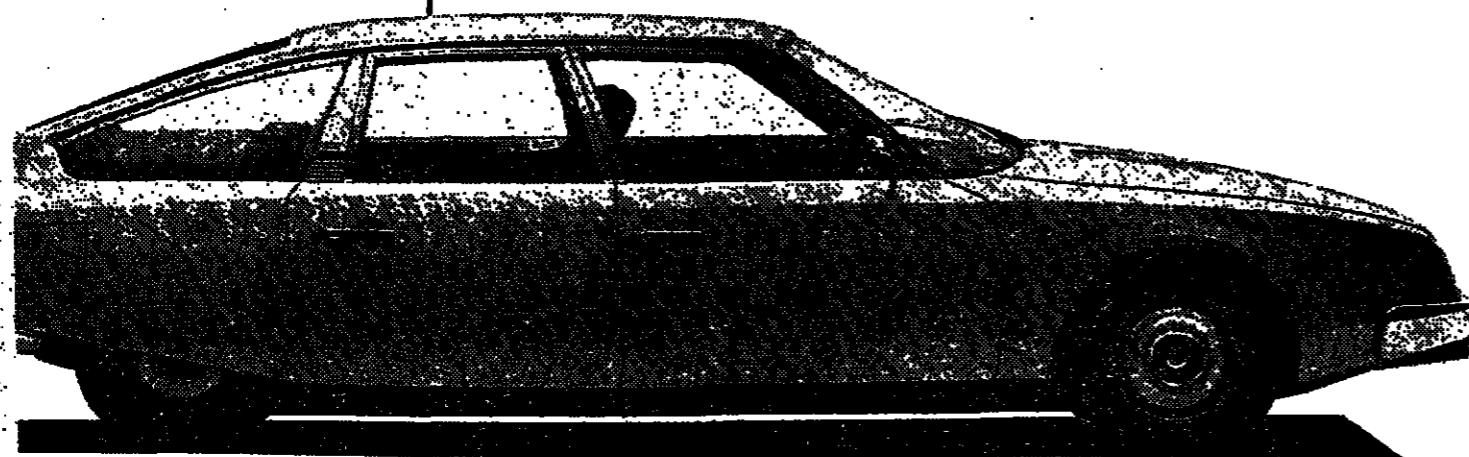
Penfold, 47, a

former Labour

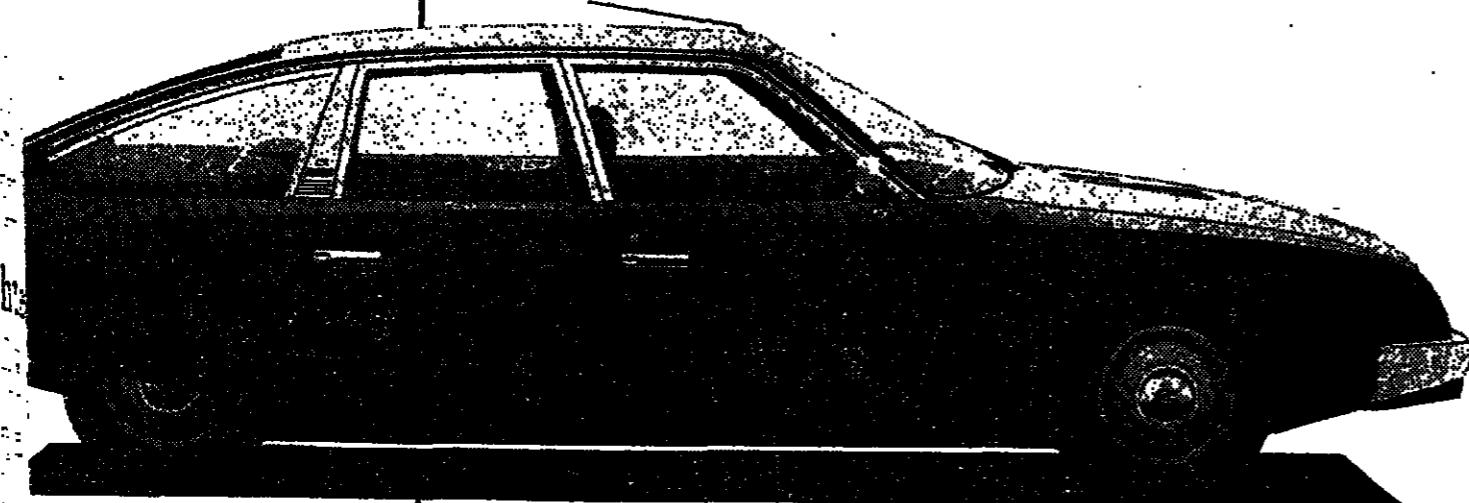
member of parliament,

is charged with

CITROËN CX



THE COMPANY SECRETARY: CITROEN CX 2000. £4082.13.



THE SALES DIRECTOR: CITROEN CX DIESEL. £4698.72.*



THE MARKETING DIRECTOR: CITROEN CX 2400 SAFARI ESTATE. £4869.54.



THE MANAGING DIRECTOR: CITROEN CX PALLAS. £4939.74.*



THE CHAIRMAN: CITROEN CX PRESTIGE. £6879.60.

Whilst the executives of monolithic corporations will undoubtedly continue to have fleets of uniformly characterless company cars imposed upon them, an opportunity exists for the principals of less bureaucratic organisations to make capital of size and project an individualistic image with a more inspired choice.

Few, if any, executive style production car lines today offer such scope with such a versatile selection of model variations as the Citroen CX range.

THE CITROEN CX 2000.

Value for money is the one factor that over-rides all else in the Citroen CX 2000.

For a relatively modest outlay its driver enjoys the refinements inherent in all CX models: reclining front seats with headrests, VariPower steering, quartz halogen headlamps, hazard warning lights, reversing lights, self-levelling hydropneumatic suspension, single arm windscreen wiper and electric screenwash, heated rear window, laminated windscreen, carpeted rear parcel shelf, and an array of warning lights on the futuristic instrument panel that even includes one for front brake pad wear.

(In return for a somewhat higher price, the Citroen CX 2400 offers rather more power and an even more luxurious finish that includes electrically operated front windows.)

THE CITROEN CX DIESEL.

At a constant 55 mph the Citroen CX 2200 Diesel returns 44.83 mpg, a point that will be no small consideration for many motorists.

Another important feature which figures highly in making this dignified saloon attractive for drivers is summed up in the words of CAR magazine: "The CX isn't just a worthy addition to the diesel ranks, it's the quietest and smoothest diesel yet."

THE CITROEN SAFARI ESTATE.

The Citroen CX 2400 Safari is a triumphant refusal by Citroen designers to accept that estate cars must appear like cumbersome hulks reminiscent of World War II army vehicles.

Elegant lines belie a rugged nature. A staggering weight load of more than half a ton can be accommodated in its mind-boggling interior capacity: 72 cu.ft. with the rear seat folded forward.

(For those who prefer diesel, the Citroen CX 2200 Safari is a faithful long-service workhorse.)

THE CITROEN CX PALLAS.

Unabashed luxury is the overwhelming impression conveyed by the Citroen CX Pallas.

The front windows are electrically operated and rear passengers can enjoy the convenience of two reading lights. Extras available include air-conditioning, leather upholstery, tinted windows and C-matic transmission. C-matic eliminates the clutch pedal and transmission is achieved by use of a torque converter fluid coupling with automatic operation.

THE CITROEN CX PRESTIGE.

C-matic is standard on the CX Prestige, Citroen's ultimate limousine. In length it measures 9' more than other CX saloons and the rear doors are 7' wider.

Four stereophonic speakers, tinted windows and air-conditioning are standard. All window winders are electrically operated. Upholstered footrests are provided for the rear passengers and the rear window has translucent sunblinds.

THE SYSTEM FOR ALLOCATING COMPANY CARS SHOULD GO BY THE BOARD.

HOME NEWS

Ministers foreshadow priority aid for inner cities at expense of new towns and development areas

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Bristol

Far-reaching changes in government spending, intended to reverse the decline of inner cities, were foreshadowed yesterday by Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, and by Mr Oakes, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Age.

What the Government evidently has in mind is a collection of subregional offices which would coordinate government and local authority programmes and make some collective sense of the present hotch-potch of urban aid projects. More information will be forthcoming in a Green Paper expected within the next two to three months, outlining the proposals of the special Cabinet committee established under Mr Shore last year.

He said yesterday: "We cannot simply turn our faces away from the ancient fabric of the cities and leave them like some Wild West ghost town to慢慢 decay." The consequence would be mounting social bitterness, an increasing sense of alienation, worsening crime and vandalism ad, in some areas, racial tension.

It would in any event be very difficult to pursue a policy of letting areas die. The inhabitants of those doomed areas would not be willing to accept the consequences, and the land resources of the nation were not so limitless that existing urban areas could be run down to dereliction, and agricultural urban development on an even land taken for housing and bigger scale.

On employment Mr Shore

talked of the possibility of industrial improvement areas, analogous to housing improvement areas, enabling old premises to be converted and new factories to be built to replace obsolete plants. Intra-regional policies were needed to direct development into the cities, and local authorities particularly in the South and the Midlands must revise their attitudes.

On housing, he hinted that councils should follow Liverpool's example in making cheap accommodation available for purchase. For its part the Government would concentrate on rehabilitation rather than construction.

The reshaping of central government activities should be accompanied by close co-operation with local authorities. To achieve that, he proposed the establishment of partnership arrangements and observed that the provision of funds might be linked to such arrangements.

He suggested that agencies might work with local government on industrial development and important redevelopment projects. But he would not impose a system without council consent.

Mr Oakes said it was ludicrous that central areas should suffer high unemployment while they sucked in skilled and educated commuters from surrounding regions. "The decaying inner cities are Britain's own domestic third world," he added.

On employment Mr Shore

assistant curates compares unfavourably with the Methodist Church pay scale for probationer ministers.

All Methodist probationers get £2,172 a year, while curates start on £1,600, which goes up £40 a year for the first four years and £60 a year thereafter.

The annual pay of incumbents has been set at £2,400 a year, £44 a week, the report says, but some diocese pay less, such as Exeter, where stipends are £2,100 a year. The report quotes the Church Commissioners' finding that 35.2 per cent of incumbents' stipends are below the recommended level.

Traditional extra sources of income, such as the Easter offering and educational appointments, are deducted from the stipend.

Although houses are provided free, they are frequently old and rambling and require great expense to heat and maintain. Another expense is that of a car.

The association wants to be consulted more on matters relating to pay and conditions. It wants its representatives to serve with the Church Commissioners and the Archbishops' Advisers on the Church's Needs and Resources.

Review hint on rules for deportation

By Stewart Tindall
A deputation from the National Council for Civil Liberties was given indications by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, yesterday, that procedures for deportations on security grounds will be reviewed after the cases of Mr Philip Agee and Mr Mark Hosenbalg.

The report was prepared on behalf of the Association of the Clergy, and is based on information received from members of the association and other clergymen who replied to an advertisement in the church press.

The report says the pay scale of the Church of England for

Tory MP fears an artificial super-state EEC

By Our Political Staff

Anti-Europeanism is not yet dead in Mrs Thatcher's Shadow Cabinet. At the Commons last night Mr Biffen, spokesman on industry, in private gave an account of what he deemed a good European" to be.

He would, he argued, in his sense of Europeanism, welcome the proposed EEC membership of Greece, and eventually Spain, Turkey and Portugal, because such an extension would necessitate changes in the institutions of Common Market government which will make it become a Europe of nations.

Similarly, economic and monetary union would produce large common agricultural policy, with the EEC as "an artificial super-state enganging neither the loyalty nor enthusiasm of the citizens of the nations that comprise it".

On a European Parliament whose law-making and spending authority would grow at the expense of Westminster, Mr Biffen held that the European peoples would be best served

Asked why further details of the allegations against the two men could not be given, Mr Rees said further details of the allegation against Mr Agee of making contact with foreign intelligence agents would endanger peoples' lives.

"by a policy of cooperation developed through the Council of Ministers, with each minister answering to his national parliament".

That would enable the Strasbourg assembly to concentrate on a dangerously neglected role in modern government: the scrutiny of Community expenditure, checking abuses and assessing the effectiveness of policies backed by Community funds.

Mr Grant, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said in Middlesbrough last night that "there is now a carefully orchestrated campaign to undermine the social contract" by highlighting anomalies or heralding advantages.

He agreed that there was a strong case for providing better incentives to management and for dealing with the rough justice many skilled workers had inevitably suffered. Some change was now recognized as "the essential regeneration" of industry, fundamental to the nation's prosperity.

But "the Labour Party was

elected on a manifesto which pledges us to protect the worst off when times are hard". Mr Grant added: "We must not throw away our gains by precipitate and undue self-indulgence, most of all by those at the top of the heap."

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by Our Medical Correspondent

Proposals by Mind (the National Association for Mental Health) for changes in the legal treatment of mentally ill offenders will be debated at a conference at Church House, Westminster, today. Speakers will include Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, Professor T. N. C. Gibbons, of the Institute of Psychiatry, and Mr Albert Sparswick, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees.

The Mind proposals have been published in *A Human Condition*, an account of the present law and its defects as seen by Mr Larry Gostin, the association's legal and welfare rights officer.

Arguing that the traditional exemption of the mentally ill from the criminal law may sometimes lead to serious curtailments of liberty, Mind proposes that there should be a finding of fact before anyone is held unfit to plead. At

Law changes urged for mentally ill offenders

By Our Medical Correspondent

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Health foresees lack of

By Our Health Service Correspondent

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Residents homes

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Education debate: Government outlines four areas for discussion

By Frances Gibb, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Universities might be unable to meet the increase in demand for science and technology courses unless they are given more resources, Sir Roy Marshall, secretary-general of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a recent meeting between the vice-chancellors and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, at which the upward trend in applications for those subjects was discussed.

The Government had sug-

gested that universities could take another four thousand students a year in science and technology, Sir Roy said. But although the demand was there, universities had only a certain amount of capacity in terms of staff and buildings.

He pointed out that if uni-

versities were to increase their intake by 4,000 a year, in three years' time the university population would be 285,000,

which was more than half the 560,000 total higher education target for 1981. But the White Paper, *A Framework for Expansion* envisaged that total students in higher education would be equally divided between universities and polytechnics by 1981.

At their meeting with Mrs Williams the vice-chancellors spoke of the need for a hardship fund, possibly of about £5m, to help students in difficulties over tuition fees.

continued education, the curriculum should be diversified to match diverse intentions and aspirations as well as diverse abilities and needs. Certainly current practice favours a standard pattern of subjects in years one to three, moving to diversification by student choice in years four to seven—in the majority of schools.

In the fourth and fifth years, while the programme for most pupils covers some eight or nine subjects, the fixed points in the curriculum in current practice are likely to be no more than four: English, mathematics, religious education and guidance.

He agreed that there was a strong case for providing better incentives to management and for dealing with the rough justice many skilled workers had inevitably suffered. Some change was now recognized as "the essential regeneration" of industry, fundamental to the nation's prosperity.

But "the Labour Party was

asked to identify possible congenital deafness in babies should be improved as a matter of urgency because their application is patchy and the standards of practice are not good enough, Professor Ian Taylor, of Manchester University, said in London yesterday.

He told a conference on the difficulties of deaf people that not as many deaf babies were being found in the first year of life as should be expected.

"The routine screening tests suitable for babies at the age of seven months are either not being applied or in some cases are not effective", he said.

The conference, organized by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf and Readers' Digest, was opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, who said that the deaf did not receive the understanding or attention they deserved. "The economic situation does not permit the Government to devote as much to the disabled as we would like", he said.

Mr Callaghan added that he realized that many deaf people would like to see a more powerful behind-the-ear hearing device available on the National Health Service, and he was sure that in due course this would become possible. In the meantime, the range of body-worn aids was being improved.

But Professor Taylor, who is head of the department of audiology and education of the deaf at Manchester University, was critical of the National Health Service, blaming administrative difficulties caused by N.H.S. reorganization for the decline in the infant screening programme.

He said: "The medical and allied professions do not take sufficient notice of the mother's opinion about the state of her baby's hearing. I have found that if a mother says her new baby is deaf she is invariably right."

There was also an urgent need for an improvement in expert guidance for the parents of deaf children. "Given an early diagnosis and expert parent guidance, we would expect that by the time the child has reached school age he has a firm grip on spoken language", Professor Taylor said. "It is

deafness has a genetic basis", he said. "The former child often has multiple disorders and the virus remains active in their tissues after birth and makes caring for them difficult."

But he said, only half the number of young girls for whom vaccination against the virus is available take up the offer, and the vaccination programme is going slowly. He urged the Government to speed it up.

It had been hoped by some officials that a register outlining Britain's commitment to those entitled to come here would enable a fresh start to be made on the issue of nationality and citizenship.

The group's findings show how complicated the issue of immigration and citizenship has become.

It concludes that present overseas wives and children could be registered, but it would be impracticable to include parents and grandparents who do not fulfil the criteria for acceptance.

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Voluntary
register rule
E NEWS

Ulster Cabinet decides not to s devolution separation despite Whitelaw argument

to produce a "Yes" response. That for Scotland states:

The Scotland and Wales Act, 1977, provides for an elected Scottish assembly and executive. Scotland would remain part of the United Kingdom. The new assembly and executive would exercise substantial powers devolved by Parliament. These provisions will however come into force only if approved by this referendum.

The ballot form then goes on to ask: "If the person voting agrees that the provisions of the Bill should be put into effect."

The Shadow Cabinet decided to ask the House to delete the preamble and to substitute the words:

"Parliament has decided that the people should be consulted on the question whether the Scotland and Wales Act should be put into effect."

Although some MPs will regard it as a matter of semantics, Conservative leaders insist that the change will have the effect of making people think more deeply about the implications of devolution. But it will open the way for many other critics of the Bill to put forward strong arguments for three, four, perhaps as many as five questions designed, in the same way, "to clear the air".

Meanwhile MPs continued to flood the Commons order paper with scores of questions that they think ought to be put to the Scots and Welsh in the proposed referendum. And the opponents of the Bill met to consider what new minefields they can create to delay the Government's progress. The order paper itself con-

tains plenty of explosive material already. More than 700 main amendments have been put down, but there has now appeared a bewildering array of "sub-amendments" which cannot be numbered.

Normally they would be labelled "a", "b", and so on. But once the alphabet runs out, the next batch becomes "aa", "bb", and other double letters in sequence. Such has been the outpouring of ideas for consulting the people that yesterday's amendment paper contained items labelled "oooo", "aaaa" and "zzzz".

As MPs prepared for the next stage of the parliamentary marathon in the Commons today, one bored critic of the Bill suggested that the "zzzz" sign, as it grows longer and longer, might be regarded as symbolic of the Bill as a whole as it grinds its weary way towards the guillotine.

The Government has apparently put off a decision on using the guillotine until next week. The whips are still uncertain whether they can muster a majority.

It is now quite clear that the Government, by placating one group of critics and proposing the referendums in the hope of winning votes for a later guillotine motion, has opened up a happy hunting ground for troublemakers and for the English critics who are furious because the Government refuses to contemplate a reduction in the number of Scottish and Welsh MPs at Westminster, or an increase in the Northern Ireland representation.

Scots still oppose independent status

From a Staff Reporter
Edinburgh

Scotland is showing strong

Food poisoning cases increase by half

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Food poisoning cases in England increased by nearly half in 1975 over the previous year, reaching more than 10,000 for the first time since records began.

The figures, taken from official statistics not yet published, are given by Mr John Sheard, deputy director of public health, Amber Valley District Council, who describes them as an alarming increase in *Environmental Health*, the journal of the Environmental Health Officer.

The survey, taken by Opinion Research Centre, is published in detail in *The Scotsman* today. It was conducted among 1,006 Scottish electors in 50 constituencies.

Most of the cases were caused

	General (incidents)	Family (incidents)	Sporadic cases	Total cases
1970	175	708	3358	8088
1971	164	671	2977	8910
1972	138	510	2483	5958
1973	147	576	2918	6783
1974	184	517	2983	7295
1975	230	765	4144	10936

by salmonella organisms. He says the growing trends mainly responsible are more people eating out; the opening of more eating establishments and more public houses providing meals and snacks; an increase in intensive rearing of animals and poultry for food; and the feeding of stock with contaminated food.

All too often, he says, a brewery, for example, is un-concerned about catering in a public house, leaving it to its tenants. More and more people were opening eating places where there was no basic knowledge of hygiene.

A change in legislation was necessary to enable all those responsible for day-to-day management to display a certificate of approval that deal with food hygiene and control.

Intensive rearing of animals was here to stay. Salmonella-free herds and flocks should be established, and imported and

home-produced feedingstuffs sterilized.

More people were carrying salmonella without showing any symptoms, which meant that it was becoming difficult to control an outbreak.

One suggested cause, which needed further investigation, was the continued use of sulphonamide drugs by family doctors when a person showed signs of diarrhoea or sickness. That, rather than clearing up the infection, left carriers.

Much time and public money were lost each year on investigating salmonella. The Department of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Fisheries and Food, the Public Health Laboratory Service and district councils should coordinate reports, set priorities and decide on action.

Excise men's strike threat

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

A union leader said yesterday that customs and excise officers might take industrial action over a plan to reduce the number of customs staff by 170 and over the Government's refusal to increase the number of VAT inspectors.

Devolution opposed: A small group of Labour Party members in England called Welsh Labour in England Against Devolution began an anti-devolution campaign yesterday (Trevor Fishlock writes).

Led by Mr Martyn Sloman, an economist, the group claims to speak for people with Welsh connexions living in England. Mr Clive Jenkins, the union leader, is among its supporters.

Fishing restriction, page 7

would enable 12 new hospitals to be built or 30,000 jobs to be created."

According to government estimates, however, it would cost £25m to collect about £30m in lost revenue.

Referring to possible industrial action by customs officers, Mr Christie said: "With us coming up, that could mean congestion at our airports." Customs staff believe that the decision to reduce their numbers by about 7 per cent will result not only in loss of revenue but will increase the risks of rabies spreading into Britain and of drug smuggling.

"At a time of financial stringency the Government's decision not to try to collect this money is indefensible. It is ever-expanding traffic, the standards of control would be reduced even if the staff numbers were to remain static."

Checks against elm peril

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

spreading the disease by consigning unbarked elm by road.

Scotland has about two million elms, mainly in urban areas and public parks. About 500 are known to be diseased.

The Forestry Commission provides advice and laboratory help but local authorities are responsible for cutting down the diseased elms. A meeting of representatives from the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities is soon to discuss a joint policy for dealing with the disease.

So far the commission's policy to check the disease has been to stop movement of any timber that might be infected, to check sawmills and timber yards and to provide quick detection of the aggressive strain of beetle.

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TWA service.

As you can see it offers lots of things most other airlines don't bother with during a flight.

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No other transatlantic airline offers you this. Or over 700 flights a day to 36 cities across the USA.

No other major transatlantic airline offers you this either. In fact it's advantages like these, along with an excellent reputation for being an on-time airline, which explain why TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

Which just goes to show TWA service not only makes things nice and easy for you.

It also makes things nice and difficult for other airlines.

TRANS WORLD



New-The 747 business zone. A great idea for people with work to do. Carefully situated to avoid distractions. Movies are not shown in this section. Operates when load factors permit.



Choice in economy. With TWA you're not only offered a choice of drinks but a choice of three meals too.



First Class. A luxurious upstairs lounge bar to relax in. And a super-comfortable cabin downstairs where you can enjoy a choice of five meals. Champagne or something else if you prefer, is served with the Captain's compliments.



More comfortable seats. Unlike a lot of airlines TWA doesn't expect your back to have to fit their seats. Instead, the contour of their seats can be adjusted until they fit you.



Friendly, helpful crew. TWA think their people are terrific. More important, others think so too, because more people fly TWA across the Atlantic than any other scheduled airline.

N°1 across the Atlantic
TWA

for residents find homes

early £70,000 of the land on which the trees are growing.

The council and Mr Harry, who had denied liability, were also ordered to pay the costs of the case, unofficially estimated at between £50,000 and £60,000.

After the hearing, Mr Bryan Colman, a policeman, of Flat 10, said that some of the trees stood 80ft high. "Roots and suckers started appearing all over our gardens. It was all going trying to pull them up."

"They were like 'Triffids', he said.

The defence contended that the subsidence at Rosary Court was caused by shallow foundations and leaking drains.

The families had also applied for an order requiring the council to take action over the trees, but the judge was told that it was hoped to reach agreement on a controlled felling programme.

Disputes use sness

Manufacturers of domestic electrical appliances are still "too slow, too difficult to get hold of and not competent enough" in their servicing, according to this month's edition of *Which?*, the magazine of the Consumers Association.

From the experiences of 7,391 of its members covering 40,000 machines, *Which?* discovered that one piece of equipment out of seven had been delivered with faults and that 3 per cent of machines would not work properly.

Almost a fifth of appliances broke down during the guarantee period. Dishwashers and automatic washing machines were most prone to faults.

The magazine concedes that a code of practice introduced by the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances has had some effect but says most manufacturers are still falling well short of the code.

Easier drug penalties

Amendments are to be proposed to the Criminal Law Bill in the House of Lords today to remove penalties of imprisonment for certain offences involving cannabis.

Ulster rate up 15.8 pc

The regional rate for Northern Ireland has been increased by 5.7 per cent, a rise of 15.8 per cent for domestic ratepayers.

EUROPE

**Spain and Ireland go it alone in
dictating fishing despite
ative Brussels agreement**

By Hornsby

Ireland are to go ahead with unilateral proposals for fish stocks of the EEC's after failing to get backing for a marathon EC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.

The Foreign Minister, Dr Fitzgerald, has invited the other EEC foreign ministers at The Hague last year, which allows for "temporary and non-discriminatory" conservation measures to be taken unilaterally by member states.

While they could not meet all the British and Irish demands last night, the foreign ministers were able to establish a substantial degree of agreement on a variety of conservation measures, including restrictions on the type and mesh size of nets and the banning of the fishing of herring in the North and Celtic seas for specified periods.

The tentative agreement is, however, subject to an overall Danish reservation. The Danes are in a difficult situation because they face general elections next week.

It is thought that they could not at this juncture be seen to be acquiescing in a Community agreement damaging to their fishermen and may find it politically easier to accept the force majeure of British unilateral action.

The hope in Brussels is that the Danish reservation will be lifted at next week's meeting of ministers of agriculture. If there is no agreement at that meeting, however, the British and Irish will almost certainly decide to take further unilateral steps.

In the meantime, the ministers have asked a group of experts to examine the whole question of revising the common fisheries policy. It is now

accepted that there is no hope of progress on the basis of existing proposals.

While these proposals were found inadequate in certain respects by Dr Fitzgerald, the Irish Foreign Minister, they were considered by some other states to be too restrictive.

In justification of their actions, both Britain and Ireland have invoked the agreement reached by the EEC foreign ministers at The Hague last year, which allows for "temporary and non-discriminatory" conservation measures to be taken unilaterally by member states.

David Cross writes from Luxembourg: The tentative agreement on fish conservation measures was today hailed as an important breakthrough by Mr Gundelach, the European commissioner for fisheries and agriculture.

He told the European Parliament in Luxembourg that it marked the beginning of the establishment of a coherent fisheries policy.

Mr Tomlinson, Under-Secretary of State at the British Foreign Office and acting president of the Council of Ministers, agreed that "considerable progress" had been made. However, the ministers had not yet been able formally to adopt the conservation measures because of continuing reservations by one member state.

In his statement to the Parliament, Mr Gundelach made clear the Commission's opposition to unilateral measures proposed by the British and Irish governments. The positive results of last night's meeting, he said, should persuade member states of the advisability of acting unilaterally under the Hague agreement. The right to introduce unilateral measures could be used only in special circumstances and after due consultation.

It is a clear warning to Britain and Ireland. Mr Gundelach said that if any member state infringed these principles, then the Commission would have to assume its responsibilities as the custodian of the Community's treaties.

Parliamentary report, page 6

**Employ
ope
ugal
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government welcomed the EEC Council of Portugal's application. Community in removed fears.

Prime Minister has toured the Nine, today in London recognition of political rights to

José Ferreira, who went so far as to say "great victory Portugal".

He said that Dr

in the capitol of Portugal a European rights".

He said that members studied joint declarations awareness nulla adopted on side was ours. The

by France, these members got themselves with real intensity.

Communist

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ow spending winter holiday equipment, very prepared of Switzerland that about people are snow in

the Alps, available in 40,000 in 300,000 in are 8,500 cableways or

ski equipment annually twice as any.

**Foundation mooted in
'Times' takes shape**

By Our Political Editor

Mr Crosland, the Foreign Secretary and president of the EEC Council of Ministers, has written to two senior Europeanists at Westminster confirming that he will place on the Council's agenda a proposal for a European foundation as recommended by Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, in his report on European integration, to mark the twentieth anniversary on March 25 of the signing of the Rome Treaty.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, who negotiated Britain's entry into the EEC, initiated the proposal at Westminster, and went to European capitals to enlist support for it. He has been strongly supported by Sir Geoffrey de Freitas on the Labour side of the Commons.

Mr Rippon commented to me last night: "You see what can be started by one letter in *The Times*." [Mr Rippon's letter suggesting the setting up of the foundation was published on January 17.]

The Foreign Secretary's letter to Mr Rippon and Sir Geoffrey states that the question of a European foundation is firmly on the agenda for study during Britain's presidency, and the Commission has been asked to report on it. The Council of Ministers would take the eventual decision.

**Cost-of-living
strikes hit
Dutch industry**

From Our Correspondent

The Hague, Feb 9

In the worst outbreak of industrial strife for 35 years, strikes and stoppages continue to cripple big sectors of Dutch industry and threaten to develop into a general strike next week.

The Government has told Parliament that it had no intention of interfering in the present conflict, which is centred on union demands for wages automatically increased as the cost of living rises.

The strikes have already stopped all Dutch-run ferry services to Britain. Discussions will be held tonight by KLM on whether airline services will also be involved. Printing union strikes have already affected several weekly and provincial papers. Next week, if no agreement is reached, several leading daily papers will be unable to appear, and radio and television stoppages also threaten.

**Avalanche cuts
Zermatt's
only railway line**

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Feb 9

An avalanche near Tasch station cut the mountain railway to Zermatt this afternoon, burying it under 30ft of snow and ice at one point.

Teams with bulldozers and snow-clearing machinery hoped to have the line reopened within hours. The snow cover in the Matterhorn area is said to be unusually heavy.

On the Italian side of the Alps, the winter resort of Macugnaga has been isolated from the valley by a landslip on the sole access road. It may not be reopened until Saturday.

Part of the landslip hit a tourist bus with 20 people, crushing the rear of the vehicle. An Italian youth was taken to hospital.

Royal visit to China

The Hague, Feb 9.—Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Claus, will visit China from May 3 to 18.

**Giscard view
of power
attacked by
left and right**

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Feb 9

President Giscard d'Estrées' warning, in his fighting speech at Ploermel in Brittany last night, that he would not allow his authority as head of state to be questioned, or the unity of the Majority to be undermined by discord, has provoked sharp reactions from both his supporters and the Opposition.

M. Georges Marchais, Communist leader, who had said a few days ago that in the event of a left-wing victory he would have to "submit or resign", repeated today that if M. Giscard d'Estrées regarded the common programme of the left as incompatible with his policy, he would have to resign.

He did not question the authority of the President, but M. Giscard d'Estrées had to stick to the powers he held under the constitution. To submit is to apply the constitution, that is to say appoint a prime minister from the new majority, whose task will be to form a government.

M. Jacques Chirac, who was not mentioned by the President by name, declared today that he did not feel at all concerned by the President's statement that he would not allow the success of the Barre plan to be undermined by "divisions, noise and agitation" and that in order to win the parliamentary elections, the Majority must remain "organized".

The former Prime Minister and Gaullist leader emphasized that his action was entirely in agreement with the institutions of the Fifth Republic and beneficial to the Majority as a whole. "Everyone sees this; everyone knows this," M. Chirac said on the radio.

He refused to comment on the President's speech, or "argue" with the head of state.

It remains to be seen whether M. Chirac will take up the role of a "Rassemblement" [M. Chirac's Gaullist movement].

This is the issue on which he is fundamentally at odds with the President, who repeated



A poster announcing M. Jacques Chirac's candidature in the mayoral elections looming large in a Paris street.

again last night that in the pre-miership last August.

M. Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, who is being suspected by both the Communists and the Gaullists of complicity with the President, was more moderate in his reactions than M. Marchais.

He also refused "to contemplate a victory of the left in the next elections; and it is because I do so that I created the Rassemblement" [M. Chirac's Gaullist movement].

This is the issue on which he is fundamentally at odds with the President, who repeated

Spain establishes ties with Soviet Union

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, Feb 9

Followers of the late General Franco saw red here today when they learnt that the Government had not only opened the door to legalization of the Spanish Communist Party but had established full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The anger grew when they also heard that the leaders of communist parties from other European countries are planning to meet in Madrid by the end of this month with the secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, Señor Santiago Carrillo, in the chair.

Some observers in Madrid wonder if the granting of legal "respectability" to Spain's Communists may not result in new and stronger efforts from the right to block the democratic reform programme, to which Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, is committed. Long before the latest developments there were determined nuclei of resistance in the armed forces and the security police.

An announcement made simultaneously in Madrid and Moscow this morning said that Spain and the Soviet Union now have full diplomatic relations, for the first time since Franco's victory in the Spanish civil war in 1939. Within an hour, Spain had also established full relations with Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

**Lawyers make
Daoud protest**

Paris, Feb 9.—French lawyers and magistrates today criticized the Government for its hasty

last month in releasing Abu Daoud, alleged organizer of the Palestinian attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Games.

Thirty leading representatives of the legal profession deplored the "haste" under which Government asked a court to meet and decide upon the extradition request submitted by the German and Israeli Governments.

Mr Daoud was briefly detained in Paris until a French court ordered his release.

The only East European countries with which Spain does not now have relations are Albania, outside the Soviet political orbit, and East Germany, which broke off relations with Spain in 1975 when the Franco regime executed four left-wing extremists.

Madrid, Feb 9.—The agreement with the Soviet Union did not mention the controversial issue of the Spanish gold reserves, worth about £1.25m, shipped to Russia in 1936 by the Republican Government. The gold, weighing 510 tonnes, represented 60 per cent of the Bank of Spain's reserves.

Spanish officials said that the Madrid Government had not renounced its claim to the gold and this could be more easily pursued with the normalization of relations.

But political observers said that Spain's agreement to establish diplomatic ties without settling the gold issue was an important concession. Spain had in the past posed the return of the gold as a condition.

The Russians have maintained that the gold was largely spent on armaments sent to the Spanish Republican side during the Civil War.

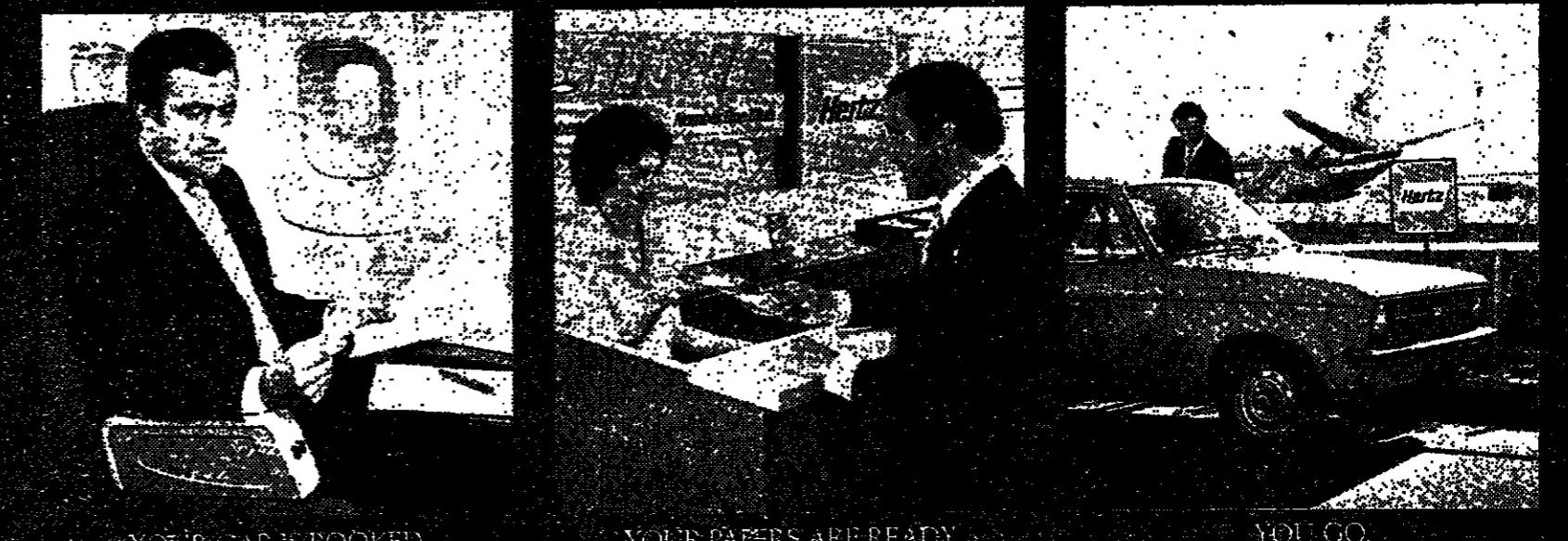
Soviet sources in Madrid have also said that some of the gold was used to pay for damage done by the Spanish Blue Division of volunteers who fought in Russia alongside German troops during the Second World War.—Reuter.

**Marlene Dietrich
sues for libel**Munich, Feb 9.—Marlene Dietrich, the film actress, aged 75, is suing Uli Lommel, a West German film director, for libel over his latest film, *Adolf and Marlene*, it was learnt here today.

She complained that the movie showed her meeting Adolf Hitler during the Second World War. In the film Dr Josef Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister, goes to London to persuade the Berlin-born actress to return to the Third Reich. She then goes to a secret rendezvous with Hitler, according to the film.—Agence France-Presse.

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Dialogue at cross purposes

The European Community summit meeting in Copenhagen in 1973. Three Arab emissaries suddenly arrived and demanded to be seen. It was just at the beginning of the oil crisis and the Europeans, who were in a state of complete disarray, felt obliged to respond as best they could. And from this unassuming start grew the Euro-Arab dialogue, designed to keep the two sides in touch.

The Arab side has striven to pursue economic cooperation, though this too is not altogether practical because economic matters are by and large dealt with directly between countries concerned.

While the dialogue thus circles around the subject, probably the most anxious onlooker will be outside it all—Israel.



Property

also on page 24

Jackson-Stops & Staff

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Soweto police impose curfew in school hours to stop riots

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, Feb 9
South African riot police, faced with renewed disturbances in the black townships of Soweto, are to enforce a special curfew during school hours tomorrow to keep young demonstrators in their classrooms.

Brigadier Jan Visser, the Soweto police chief, said tonight that young people found on the streets between 8 am and 3 pm tomorrow would not be considered as students and police had been ordered to be "tough" with them.

Brigadier Visser said so far police had kept a promise not to ban school examinations, but that if the trouble continued they might be forced to do so.

Today police repeatedly used tear gas and baton charges, but not firearms, to disperse crowds of up to 6,000 chanting youngsters who burnt schoolbooks and stoned schools and cars.

For several days student activists have been trying to enforce a total boycott of school examinations to reinforce their protest against the Bantu education system and their demand that equal education for all races be introduced immediately.

At one stage today riot police faced 6,000 chanting, jeering pupils, a situation that would have caused the bullets to fly a few months ago. They used tear gas to disperse about 4,000 students who burned textbooks outside a school in the Meadowlands district. Other units baton-charged a crowd of about 2,000 at the Orlando High School.

There were no official reports of injuries but there have been some arrests. Unconfirmed reports said two

internationally-known African newspaper photographers, Mr Peter Magubane and Mr Alf Khumalo, were detained. Mr Magubane, who was detained for several months last year, was recently awarded one of South Africa's top journalism awards for his coverage of the Soweto riots last year.

Police confirmed that in schools in the Soweto districts of Naledi, Orlando, Madibane and Pinetown, students burned their text-books rather than sit examinations. In Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, a boycott of classes by over 900 pupils continued.

The main targets of unrest appeared to be Soweto schools where some pupils ignored the boycott and attempted to sit examinations. At Orlando High School, 2,000 chanting youngsters gathered outside the building as the day's work started.

A riot police charged, the youths scattered, some diving through the open windows of classrooms, others clambering over the six-foot high security fence around the premises.

Earlier, Mr J. L. Strydom, a white educational official, entered the classrooms where 500 pupils were trying to write their examinations and told them not to let themselves be intimidated by outsiders. His appeal could hardly be heard as a barrage of stones and rocks hurled by the demonstrators outside rained on the roof.

Photographers were also threatened by the mob. Soweto demonstrators are in the way of facing cameras after newspaper photographs were examined by the police during the past eight months and used as evidence of the operation of rounding up suspects.



Some of a crowd of 4,000 schoolchildren burning textbooks in Soweto yesterday before being dispersed by riot police.

A television cameraman, filming for the BBC, had his car stoned. As he drove away a hefty rock shattered the windscreen and bounced off the crash helmet he had taken the protection to wear.

The police maintained so far it clearly due to the knowledge that a major incident in Soweto could set off rioting in tense black townships throughout South Africa.

They will be "endorsed out" to various homelands.

The authorities in Cape Town are aware it is a situation political activists could readily take advantage of if shooting in Soweto provided a spark.

In Johannesburg tonight, Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director for Bantu Education, said the squatters stand little chance of getting official permission to live and work in Cape Town.

The majority of children were not prepared to have their education wrecked by a minority which presumed to talk and act for all of them. The police had acted calmly and had maintained order without being rough, but would take stern action from today.

Mr Strydom spoke in Africane, the language in which Soweto schoolgoers joined the disturbances last June.

Church call for TV ban over violence

Correspondent

leence and sex on television. The Church of God, based in Nashville, Tennessee, has also called for a week's boycott, to begin on April 11.

Mr Widmon says that more than 1,000 churches, synagogues and civic associations, representing different denominations throughout the United States, have promised support for his boycott.

Church members sit in front of television sets and press a button linked to a computer when there is an instance of violence or sex. They have concluded that the situation has deteriorated in recent years.

Mr Widmon maintains that in a recent week, 90 per cent of the sexual incidents shown on television involved sex outside marriage. He estimates that by the time a child leaves high school it has seen 15,000 murders on television.

A leader has become caught up by g pressures and forces

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He and Mr Trudeau, the fed- eral Prime Minister, have been

Cosmonauts set for long stay in space

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, Feb 9

Moscow, Feb 9.—Colonel Viktor Gorboiko and Lieutenant Colonel Yuri Glazkov today transferred to the Soviet Union's orbiting Salyut 5 space station and looked set for a long stay in space. Last night they successfully docked their Soyuz 24 ferry vehicle which was launched from Baikonur, Kazakhstan, on Monday.

News of the transfer, some 150 miles above the Earth's surface, was given by the official Soviet news agency Tass.

It said the cosmonauts will continue research and experiments started by the team from Salyut 21 last summer. Tass said the programme will include exploration of the Earth's surface and atmosphere, technological experiments and biological research, believed to involve the growing of plants, fish and other creatures in conditions of weightlessness. Reuter.

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A few days ago the feud between Ottawa and Quebec City acquired a new and harsher tone when Mr William Davis, the Premier of Ontario, joined the fray.

After maintaining almost total silence since the November election, the leader of Canada's largest province suddenly made a statement accusing Mr Trudeau of over-reacting to the Parti Quebecois victory.

This was not without a certain irony, since many Canadians, including people in Mr Davis's own Progressive Conservative Party, have been urging Mr Trudeau to respond more vigorously to the separation threat.

After a recent meeting with Mr Levesque in Quebec City, Mr Davis again attacked the Prime Minister, this time for putting pressure on Mr Levesque to call an early referendum.

The Quebec Premier for his part has stated that he would like to "cool" the independence issue for a while, though he has reiterated that his Government will do its best to take Quebec out of the federation.

Mr Levesque has been looking more and more in recent weeks like a man caught up by conflicting pressures and forces. He still talks boldly about Quebec's separation but his vagueness has made people wonder whether he has not become more aware of the enormity of the task he faces in bringing it about.

He and Mr Trudeau, the federal Prime Minister, have been

Prison hunger strike inquiry refused in Israel

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, Feb 9

The Knesset yesterday rejected a demand for an inquiry into the mass hunger strike at Ashkelon jail by about 380 Arab prisoners which began on December 13 and lasted for six weeks until it was broken up by the transfer of the prisoners to other jails.

It was the most serious demonstration of protest by prisoners in Israel's history. Allegations of ill-treatment and flagrant of human rights were made by Arab leaders in the West Bank and by Israeli lawyers who had clients in Ashkelon. The refusal of an inquiry officers last weekend, acknowledged that the jails were overcrowded "beyond reason" as a result of the sharp increase in the number of prisoners from the occupied areas.

Prisoners in Israel, he said, had an average living space of 22 square metres, compared with 11.2 square metres in the United States and 10 square metres in Holland. New prisoners in Ramle, the main security jail, were forced to sleep on mattresses because it was impossible to squeeze any more beds into the cells. In Hebron prisoners had less than

one square metre of living space each.

Last year the prison population grew by 777 to 5,852, of whom 3,227 were security prisoners.

Mr Levi gave details of plans to expand prisons, including a building a new one for 100 to 150 people and room for

measures to end overcrowding and improve prison facilities had not been met.

But Mr Haim Levi, the new commissioner of prisons, addressing a meeting of prison officers last weekend, acknowledged that the jails were overcrowded "beyond reason" as a result of the sharp increase in the number of prisoners from the occupied areas.

A proposal for an inquiry into the killing of a prisoner and the wounding of another in Beersheba jail last week was referred by the Knesset to committee. The two are said to have been stabbed by fellow Arabs for collaborating with the authorities. Mr Hillel, the Police Minister, raised the

had had neither beds nor mattresses and had to sleep on stone floors in damp, dark cells. After Red Cross representations a few received strips of thin foam which were not enough to keep out the cold from the floor. Others had only blankets.

Each cell had between 20 and 30 prisoners who had to use it to sleep, eat, wash, and go to the lavatory. As a result the stench was overpowering.

Many prisoners complained that they had ulcers and were suffering from malnutrition.

Mrs Tsismel claimed that some prisoners had been "disabled by intensive interrogation processes" and had not received medical treatment for their ailments.

She told me that the prisoners denied that they were demanding immediate recognition as political detainees, as stated by Mr Hillel, and were seeking only improvement in food and conditions. They

claimed that the strike was called after petitions sent to the Ashkelon jail director and to the prison board had been ignored.

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NEW BOOKS

On the hook

Howard Hughes
The Hidden Years
By James Phelan
(Collins, £3.75)

Tracking down Howard Hughes, which Mr Phelan claims to have done for the past 20 years, must have been something like Marlow's pursuit of Mister Kurtz, except that at the end, instead of getting a glimpse of a semi-savage cowering on all fours to unspeakable rites—a really interesting monster—he saw was an emaciated billionaire who had outgrown his yen for TV-dinners and banana-nut ice-cream. Since so little is really known of the evil financial transactions or the political semi-twinkles Hughes did in his last years—though Mr Phelan gives a good account of this combination of Machiavelli, Gyro Gearloose and Elton of Athens—I think this may prove to be the most hilarious book of the year and cannot help but make every reader feel superior to this rotting lunatic with his nine-figure profits.

Who took him seriously? His large staff of yes-men (you could be promoted to milcado in Hughes's organization by sweeping the stairs properly, which is to say as much at a time), the governor of Nevada (Hughes owned the state in any case), Richard and Donald Nixon, many hotel owners, the harem of sedom used—if that is the word—starlets whom Hughes kept “on the hook”, and many company chairmen. To the rest, he was quite rightly a joke-figure, whose

obsession with privacy made reporters into Hughes-spotters. He was probably there all along right under their noses, but since he weighed about sixty pounds soaking wet and had long hair and fingernails was most likely unnoticed for a feral child or an unentered chimp who just happened to stray into the Inn on the Park while no one was looking.

This is not in any sense a full-blown biography, merely a mugshot of the demented man's last 15 years, a series of grotesque or pathetic episodes, like the alcohol bashes, the haircut that Hughes made into a kind of Hindu surgery, the flights to such attractive places as Las Vegas and Nicaragua (the country did not matter: Hughes never left his room), his bizarre way with ham-burgers and his gourmandising; candy, cookies, Campbell's chicken soup, aspirin, Valium and so forth.

Hughes was a classic case of paranoid; he was indecisive, fearful and crazyly meticulous. He had a horror of contamination but being irrational, contaminated himself. He was a hypochondriac and single-minded in this succeeded in making himself fatally ill. The scale of his lunacy sets him apart, but I think it would be wrong to conclude that he was only foolish, for as Mr Phelan points out, he was a man of considerable power. One would like to know the names of the statesmen who, for their own reasons, grovelled before him—there must have been many.

Paul Theroux

Honest George

General Monk
By Maurice Ashley
(Gollancz, £5.95)

When Samuel Pepys first set eyes on General George Monk, in March 1660, he noted: “Methought he seemed a dull heavy man.” Later, after Charles II had been bloodlessly restored, largely through the General's agency, and Monk had become Duke of Albemarle and much else, Pepys watched him at dinner, at his house in the Whitehall cockpit, and was even more scornful, noting the “sorriy company, his nasty wife, the dirty dishes, the bad meat and the ill dinner”. Other contemporary writers, notably Bishop Burnet and Lord Clarendon, had it in for the General: though in common parlance he earned the title of “honest George Monk”. No one at all, so far as I know, had a good word to say for his wife Anne. She was a City milliner with whom Monk had formed a liaison during a spell in the Tower. He was universally thought to have been a fool to marry her, for she was ugly, and he was the son of a Devon squire of ancient family. When he became a great man she shamelessly exploited his position for cash, though doubtless with his connivance, for he was mean too.

Monck was certainly dull; and Mr Ashley has produced a dull book, though a conscientious one. No life of Monk has appeared for 40 years, but it cannot be said Mr Ashley has turned up anything new of great importance. What he does is to take the reader, at a measured pace, through the various phases of Monk's career: as a mercenary soldier in expeditions against Spain and France, and in the Netherlands; as a young colonel in the Scottish campaigns 1638-40; as a brigade-commander in Ireland in the 1640s; as a general in Scotland, and later the Commonwealth's chief administrator and commander-in-chief there; as an admiral against the Dutch; and finally as a kingmaker and, finally, as a kingmaker and senior statesman.

What emerges strongly is that Monk was primarily a professional military man, with few convictions, civil or religious, all looking for social justice and intellectuals who backed the republicans it would be hard to find anyone of working-class origin.

Foreign intervention was largely haphazard. The republicans got more planes and tanks from abroad, the insurgents more men and artillery pieces. Hitler and Stalin were both reluctant to do more than keep their protégés in the field and like the gods at Troy, alternately intervened and withdrew to prevent outright defeat without ensuring victory. Mussolini sought military glory without overmuch political consideration, and his troops acquitted themselves with that caution for which Italian soldiers in this century have been so widely commended.

In a book of well over 1,000 pages, Professor Thomas rationalizes the most tortuous and puzzling of situations, covers every phase of military, social and political development, describes persons with the touch of a Dickens, and supports the whole with a fully digested mass of statistics. He has indeed now said the last word, and all the words, on the subject.

Laurence Cottrell

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Squire Waterton, by Gilbert Phelps (E. P. Publishing, Bradford Road, East Ardsley, Sheffield, Yorkshire, £4.25). Schooled by the Stonyhurst Jesuits into firm and unswerving Roman Catholic faith yet becoming totally a non-conformist, Waterton the Yorkshire landed gentleman is the kind of eccentric who, born 200 years earlier, would have delighted Aubrey. As it was, born nearly 50 years before Catholic Emancipation, he found public office for a man of his abundant energies denied to him. And so he became a traveller in remote and dangerous places—South America, chiefly—turned his estate into a wild-life sanctuary, and cured himself of all manner of physical ills—he was an accident-prone—by sticking to his single remedy—blood letting. Gilbert Phelps is not content simply to cash in on the eccentricities, and have fun. He sees the strength and genuine originality of his man as well, recounts movingly the tragedy of Waterton's early-lost young wife, evokes the exotic backgrounds with authority, and writes a delightful biography of a man we all ought to know more about than we do.

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Fiction

Introduction 6
Stories by New Writers
(Faber, £3.95)

Agents of a Foreign Power
By Peter Prince
(Gollancz, £3.80)

Some excellent writers have reached the top by way of *Introductions* and if there are a few misses per volume, they are generally near ones. In this collection, there is one lively short play about a couple of Australian fairground hands, by John Kendrick; three stories set in modern Africa, bush and township, carefully and evocatively described by Victor Kelleher; a sally devastatingly witty spoof, done in what one might call mixed media, by John Abulafia, about a scientific hoax—it is intelligent, revealing of human folly, ambition, competitiveness and envy, very, very neat. And then we have as good a short story as one might get from any writer, new or not. And Thomas Healy.

Mr Healy hasn't dared to spread his wings and leave the nest yet. He is still writing autobiographical sketches of a boyhood in poor Glasgow. There is nothing really new in his subject-matter and occasionally he staggers towards the sentimental and self-pitying—familiar, boggy territory for writers like this, who've had it rough and rough. I hope he brings himself to forget it, because he is a writer to his fingertips; everything is there, awareness, sensitivity, curiosity, intelligence, and the gift, which is worth everything, of writing it all down elegantly,

easily and with absolute certainty of touch. He has not yet learned how to shape a newly realized, fully finished short story out of his raw material, but he has a natural selectiveness. All she read will follow.

He does know how to make his characters emerge, how to draw them out of the prose narrative as a modeller draws up the clay. There is a shambling, inept father, who must beg a bob from his sharp, hostile wife for beer—the shame he feels, his shrivelled pride and her ruthlessness, are raw, and the eyes of his children are upon him. They draw conclusions, feel sorry, and yet pass judgment.

Thomas Healy has an exciting talent and so has Jim Crace, to judge by “Annie, California Plate”, a gem of a story about a hitch-hiker trying to get from Nevada to New York. Annie, the heroine, is the one which takes him. Within a few pages, Ms Crace builds up a world beyond the immediate story, several characters and some suspense, as well as conveying the wonderful open freeways, the joy of riding, and the ending is neat and richly comic.

It is hard to come to grips with Peter Prince's new novel simply because in it he carries ellipsis to the point of incomprehensibility. He has been writing television plays recently (excellent ones), but in prose fiction has no visual image to back up and enlighten events and dialogue that jerk about with a certain unreliability.

A group of boys at a grammar school in the late 1950s mark the time to adulthood in weariness, frustration and occasional outbursts. They form a bad skiffle group, dream the American dream, fumble with girls and cars. They are gauche, sensitive and self-conscious. But Max, much older and of foreign parentage, is different. Max, mysteriously still at school at 22, has the lack; drives a fast car, dresses sharply, is on his way up and off.

Peter Prince is an original and writes as sharply as always, but he might put his readers a

Untouchables

My Years in an Indian Prison

By Mary Tyler
(Gollancz, £5.20)

In June 1970, in the Singhbhum district of India, on the Bengal and Bihar border, Mary Tyler, a young schoolteacher from North London, was arrested, largely through the General's agency, and Monk had become Duke of Albemarle and much else. Pepys watched him at dinner, at his house in the Whitehall cockpit, and was even more scornful, noting the “sorriy company, his nasty wife, the dirty dishes, the bad meat and the ill dinner”.

Other contemporary writers, notably Bishop Burnet and Lord Clarendon, had it in for the General: though in common parlance he earned the title of “honest George Monk”. No one at all, so far as I know, had a good word to say for his wife Anne. She was a City milliner with whom Monk had formed a liaison during a spell in the Tower. He was universally thought to have been a fool to marry her, for she was ugly, and he was the son of a Devon squire of ancient family. When he became a great man she shamelessly exploited his position for cash, though doubtless with his connivance, for he was mean too.

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What emerges strongly is that Monk was primarily a professional military man, with few convictions, civil or religious, all looking for social justice and intellectuals who backed the republicans it would be hard to find anyone of working-class origin.

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She was one of about 50 defendants when she finally came to trial on June 23, 1975, after countless postponements.

Hardly had the trial begun than the public prosecutor announced he was withdrawing all charges “on grounds of expediency”—a discreet reference to the political cause célèbre which the Tyler had by then become in relations between London and Delhi. A day or two later she found herself a deportee on an aircraft taking her back to England and a family she had almost given up hope of ever seeing again.

The special horrors of Miss Tyler's story is that as a foreigner she was, by comparison with most other prison inmates, a VIP, talked about in the newspapers, visited by British Consular officials and entitled under rules dating from the Raj to certain privileges of diet and accommodation. Yet even with these factors in her favour she went for five years without trial.

In a country where this could happen she will be considered to be within the requirement of Indian law that a detained person shall be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest and every 15 days thereafter, one wonders why Mrs Gandhi felt any need for the paraphernalia of emergency legislation when she decided on the wholesale incarceration of her political opponents.

Most of Miss Tyler's co-defendants, including her husband, are still in prison, shackled in medieval fetters. Her own release could almost certainly have been brought about much sooner if she had been prepared to “confess” and accept a separate trial. To her credit, though to the annoyance of some British officials, she refused this offer, believing, probably rightly, that any such “confession” would have been used to incriminate her companions.

At least Miss Tyler and her husband were aware of the risks their political views entailed. The vast majority of her fellow inmates of whom had been detained as long or longer without trial were inside for little better reason than that they came from the bottom of the Indian social heap and could not afford the necessary bribe to secure their release: backward tribal people, Untouchables, bonded labourers accused of violence against their owners.

Miss Tyler tells her story well, in a matter of fact, rather prim and schoolmarmish prose. It is a tale of courage and mental stamina. From her cell she saw Indian life in microcosm, its poverty, corruption and elaborate caste hierarchies. She is an acute observer and gained insights which few foreigners could hope for in a lifetime in India.

Michael Hornsey
Delhi correspondent 1972-75

ment in politics inhibited or stopped his writing verse. I can't say. There are only eight poems written since 1938 that he now wishes to preserve, and most of these are slight. Occasionally compared with the intense work he did at the height of his powers. All his work is worth having, however, and this volume is an impressive reminder of a neglected talent.

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Fashion

The mini lives

It is now just over 10 years since the inception of the last fashion to dominate the world of those able to have any choice. When Courreges launched the mini-skirt in 1965 he was the last designer to transcend the barriers of class, age, and economics and to make the masses docile to a style whether it suited them or not. In fact, Mary Quant might be more truly said to be the progenitor of the mini, since her cat was closer to the sociological ground than I imagine any French couturier's could afford to be. But it was Andre Courreges who made the mini respectable, universal and, incidentally, reaped the financial harvests which so often accrue to those who hasten to be first to be second. In any case it is probably unfair to say second in the instance of the brilliant Basque. No fashion can be said to be a mass trend nowadays unless it is adopted by a reasonable proportion of the populace). Though some few brave souls took a shine to Mary's revelations, it took the authority of Paris and the genius of an outstanding craftsman to get the right idea off the right foot.

Why was the mini suddenly acceptable? I think for the same reasons—although greatly amplified—as the flapper dress was acceptable in the twenties; the changed status of women in society. In 1918 that change had been brought by the vote (limited, but there), the horrendous experience of the Great War, the need—which dates back almost to the Middle Ages—for a woman to take over a man's role in his absence on behalf of king and country; the opportunity for a lot of squashed Edwardian daughters to

escape the boredom of marriage, or a nursing spinsterhood; and the sharp lack of eligible men which made a new sexiness in women's clothes the obvious need.

In 1965 the stage was even more dramatically lit. Women had accepted, and so had a lot of men, the implications of the pill. For the first time in history women could control arguably safely, certainly, surely, their reproductive destiny. Also it was the moment of confidence and belief in the white hot technology which would carry us all to the moon, at never mind what cost in pollution or exhaustion of the world's resources. Women became the choosers in the sexual game; it is easy to see the corollary in the sudden awakening in fashion for men as they found themselves innumerable (is that the opposite of outnumbered?) by eligible females and had to look natty in their outifts.

Everyone wore the mini, that is, everyone with any pretensions or accessibility to fashion. Those with good legs, those with dreadful ones, matrons climbing into motor cars, all were susceptible to the diktat and all were responsible for the birth of the Tight. In the Twenties there may have been less active work to do, but when there was, the peep afforded to the goggling male was of an impeccable directoire knicker. A reader wrote to me last time I mentioned the adjective asking where it came from, perhaps from the Directoire? The most respectable sources seem to be dumb on the subject. Personally I doubt whether Directoire ladies wore anything more than what was needed not to die of cold, and often not even that, so I must investigate further.

The only people to object seem to have been office managers, who felt as their clerks bent over the filing cabinets or sorted papers away on high shelves that discipline was being undermined. All those restaurants which had the impertinence to tell women that they could not wear trousers within their portals turned a lightly poached eye to girls who came in naked below the crotch.

But by the end of the sixties the reactions had set in. The longer skirt, so disastrously forced on Paris in 1969 as a booster for trade, had been slimmering for a while in England. All that white hot technology seemed likely to demolish a planet some of us are very fond of, and the swinging materialism of the decade swung round to an idea of fundamental values and possibly simplistic self-sufficiency. The sweeping dress in a natural fibre—well, why not just say Laura Ashley—was born.

In April, 1976, the most formidable influence in world fashion such as it remained, Kenzo Takada, reintroduced the mini. He did it quite differently. Casual, essentially young, he showed it as just one way a woman might want to express her personality in the freedom that fashion had now given her. By the October *Prêt-à-porter* JAP, his trade name, was into minis or forget it. Reaction was mixed. The mini had become synonymous with a low economic and social group, or with a personal conviction, or with a complete lack of fashion interest. It had also become a fringe cult, as witness a book in which it is probably not to be found in two, "many of my readers' libraries," studied *The Mini Skirt and Beyond*, A

Vogue's Eye View. Relax. Mr Rutherford Bissell, whose oeuvre Edward Bell was able to buy for a few pence on a market stall, is really, I think, rather naive, although he does show all the minis with suspenders, which I suppose is the essence of the mini fascination. What are the new wearers going to wear under their brief encounters? The smart wear leotards, tights (cheering news) leg warmers. They also wear stiletto heels, which goes to prove that no fashion is the same second time around. Stilettos used to belong to the New Look and all those stay.

Of course, a lot of women never gave up the mini anyway. Those with good legs; those with no option on new styles, or no interest; those with little overt to offer in the way of physical attraction except sheer revelation. A lot of uniforms are curiously short, and I have yet to make up my mind whether this reflects a proper concern by authority in guarding the taxpayer's money in such frivolous dispensations, or the plain fact that women do not like uniforms, which they feel are undivided, unsexy and too masculine, and thus that they compensate by wearing it as short as possible. The Americans have never lost the mini because they are a leg-conscious race. "They go to the supermarket in their tennis dresses; it's just an excuse, you know," Ted Tinling told me.

Are you going to have to wear one? No, this is the era of individual fashion. Even those dashing enough to freeze in them now mostly confess to wearing them for parties. "They're for fun, not for smart," reports one famous fashion lady. The day fashion stops being fun and reverts to being a duty will be a sad one.

Research and photography by Edward Bell



Above left: Candida Amsden, a London teacher and illustrator, wears minis since they first came in.

Left: Three girls from Swankey Modes of 104 Camden Road, London, NW1, all wearing black leather mini skirts that they made themselves.

Right: Little Nell, an actress: "My mini skirt is the bit of fabric that the Japanese hang over restaurant doors to indicate that they are open. Design of the raked sands, a sacred monument-rock garden in Kyoto." Shoes by Frederick of Hollywood, leopard from the Dance Centre, 12 Floral Street, London, WC2. "I've been wearing mini skirts all my life. When I'm on to a good thing I stick to it."



Above: Gael McKay, an Australian model, never really stopped wearing the mini—and still does whether day or night, summer or winter. She had the suit specially made up in Sydney recently by Flamingo Park.



Above right: Desna, a shop assistant at Bombacha, 104 Fulham Road, London, SW7.



Right: Numi, a fashion student at Ealing, wearing original 60s black and white op art dress, 60s stockings, 60s shoes (Shaftesbury Shoe Co.). She wears them to parties now, but will do so all day in summer. Today if you wear a mini you are either very fashionable or very unfashionable, therefore to clarify the issue it should be worn in a funky way today. I prefer to wear minis with stockings rather than tights—it's more sexy!"



Above: Liverpool library assistant in London for the day—we apologize for forgetting to note her name—has worn mini length since the 60s. Never did like the midi but does wear long evening skirts. She is wearing a year old mini suit in grey from Lucyinda Byas, Liverpool.

Above left: Ann Kelly, of design partnership Clark & Kelly, 10A Belmont Street, London, NW1, wearing a mohair sweater in pink that she knitted herself, and legwarmers. Will wear Mini as evening wear until it gets warmer.



Left: Gerhinde Von Regensburg, Art Deco dealer in Antiquarius, wearing Miss Mouse long black dress transformed into a mini by braces clipped to act as a belt—baller tights underneath. Green Sibe shoes.

by Prudence Glynn

Law Report February 9 1977

Queen's Bench Di

No care order for boy kept from comprehensive school

S (a minor) v Bedfordshire County Council

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Parker

A 12-year-old boy whose parents have an inflexible conviction that comprehensive education is unsuitable for him successfully resisted a local education authority's appeal against revocation of an order committing him to the authority's care.

The Divisional Court, by a majority in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by Bedfordshire County Council from Bedford Crown Court Judge Youds and two justices who had revoked a care order made under section 11(3)(c) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, by Luton Juvenile Court committing the boy to the council's care.

In relation to a care order section 11(3)(c) of the 1969 Act provides: "If the court before which a child or young person is brought under this section is of opinion that . . . (e) he is of compulsory school age . . . and not receiving efficient full-time education suitable to his age, condition and abilities . . . and that he is in need of care or control which he is unlikely to receive unless the court makes an order . . . the court may if it thinks fit make such an order."

Leave to appeal was granted to the Crown Court.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, and Mr Nicholas Wilson for the council; Mr James Wadsworth for the boy.

MR JUSTICE PARKER said that under section 40(2) of the Education Act, 1969, as substituted by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, prosecution of a parent was no longer a condition precedent to bringing a case before a juvenile court. The council was entitled to proceed directly if such action was considered necessary. So to do was given the circumstances in which such direct action should be taken in regard to the child, but a relevant and important consideration would doubtless be that prosecution of the parent was unlikely to secure the desired result.

Before a care order could be made under section 11(3)(c) of the 1969 Act the court had to be satisfied both that the child was not receiving appropriate full-time education and that he was in need of care or control. By section 4(c) "care" included protection and guidance and "control" included discipline. If both requirements were satisfied the court might, but was not obliged to, make an order. It had a discretion to do so if it thought fit. The boy was aged 12 at the end of the summer of 1975 was receiving appropriate full-time education at a private school at his parents' expense. At that time he completed his primary education and was due to embark on his secondary education in the autumn.

In the spring of 1975 the parents had drawn the council's attention to the fact that he would be requiring secondary education at the beginning of the academic year 1975-76. That heralded trouble because the parents had an inflexible conviction that education in a comprehensive school would not suit him and because the only schools made available by the council were comprehensive schools.

The parents had held such a conviction also in respect of their two older children. In 1972 the father had been fined for non-compliance with a school attendance order made in respect of them and had subsequently been imprisoned for non-payment of the fine. Care orders were also made at that time, but they were later discharged when a private benefactor offered to pay for the children's education at an independent school.

When the question of the boy's secondary education arose the council were aware that there was likely to be difficulty ahead. They were not prepared to pay for him to be educated at a fee paying non-comprehensive boarding school, which was what the parents desired, and the parents were not prepared to pay for the boy to attend an independent school.

A school attendance order was made in respect of the boy, but it was not complied with. That was due solely to the parents' objection to the fact that the school named in the order was a comprehensive school. They had visited it and had no fault to find with it from an educational point of view.

On the present occasion, unlike the earlier one, the council did not prosecute; instead they invoked the power to proceed directly before a juvenile court

for a care order. On May 3, 1976, by which time the boy had been without schooling since the previous summer, the juvenile court made a care order, pursuant to which he was taken from his home and placed in a council home. The 16 children there were of varying ages between 17 and what was described in the Crown Court's judgment as "toddlers". The children were "generally described as deprived, neglected or with no proper home. Some of them had committed minor offences, played truant from school", by contrast the boy had been well behaved, well disciplined and respected.

The court was asked for a care order. The court was in essence, with the judge, "which was better for the boy to secure his education at home or to remove him from home in which he had been brought up?" The court held that the boy was happy and content in his home and that the evidence of the officer, the court in its referred to the boy as being "willing" to go to school, and to being resolute in the home during the holidays. The court referred to the boy as being "escorted to school", and to being "resolute in the home during the holidays".

From May 3 to May 28 the boy resided in the home and was fully escorted to a comprehensive school, which was not one of the schools originally suggested to be suitable. On May 28 he went to stay with his parents for half-term. Thereafter he remained with them. When the holiday ended they declined to return him either to the school or to the home pending an appeal against the juvenile court's decision.

When the matter came before the Crown Court on June 28 the boy had had only some three weeks' schooling since the end of the previous summer. The parents recognized the need to enter into any arrangement or to cooperate with a supervisory order, possibly in which the boy would be returned to the home, pending an appeal against the juvenile court's decision.

The court intended, if the care order was reached unanimously by the two justices, to refer the boy to a residential school. The two justices, however, differed and considered that the boy should remain at home. The court held that the boy was well behaved, well disciplined and respected.

Mr Alexander challenged both decisions, the first on the ground that it was based on a misconception of the section, and the second on the ground that the boy was not in need of care or control. The court held that the boy was not in need of care or control because he was not receiving appropriate full-time education at an independent school. He accepted that for the appeal to be allowed he had succeeded on both points.

His lordship said that the Crown Court clearly took the view that a child could only be regarded as in need of care or control if he was neglected by his parents in the sense that there is no proper provision of his home, food, clothing or affection, and instead the child is being neglected in respect of his day-to-day needs.

Deprivation of education could not, in the Crown Court's opinion, itself render a child in need of care or control.

Something more was needed than mere proof that section 11(3)(c) of the 1969 Act was being breached to justify a care order.

In reaching its decision on the first point the Crown Court had misdirected itself by putting too narrow a construction on the meaning of the phrase "in need of care or control". He accepted that for the appeal to be allowed he had succeeded on both points.

His lordship said that the Crown Court clearly took the view that a child could only be regarded as in need of care or control if he was neglected by his parents in the sense that there is no proper provision of his home, food, clothing or affection, and instead the child is being neglected in respect of his day-to-day needs.

However, that would be futile, because, having exercised its discretion not to make an order on the assumption that the boy, contrary to his wife's contention, was in need of care or control, the court could not then make an order if the facts were such that the boy was not in need of care or control.

His lordship agreed with Mr Just that some of the facts in the case had been misdirected to the mind of the judge, but the court had done its best to reach a decision on the basis of the facts as they stood.

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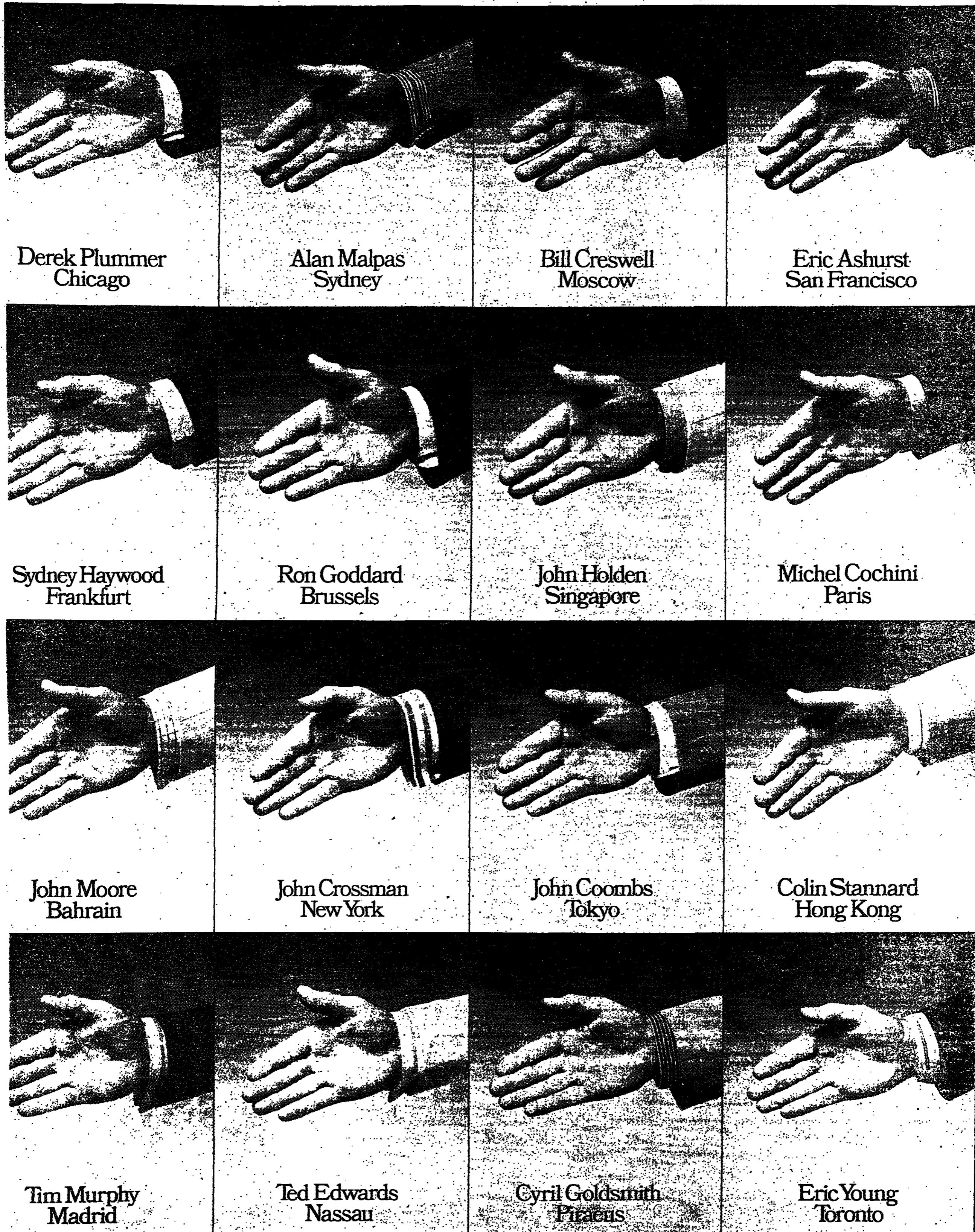
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Ronald Butt

Why must the media play cat and mouse with the Royal Family?

Before we go much further through the year of the Queen's jubilee, a thought might be spared for the attitude of the media to the Royal Family. At present, it fluctuates between almost sycophantic attention to everything that concerns them, however trivial, and curious urge to spice this with what is known in the trade as knocking copy whenever anyone comes along able and willing, however unfairly, to provide it.

At the weekend, a Labour MP named Litterick called the Royal Family "useless layabouts". Perhaps it struck him that the day on which the Queen and her family were remembrance, as any other family would, the death of her father as well as the jubilee of her accession, was well-chosen to attack them. When better to get a headline or two? So he went on to insult the Queen's husband, describing him, according to reports, as "a useless, reactionary, arrogant parasite".

Fortunately, we have free speech. So Litterick, who will get his title from me when he returns the compliment to other people, is quite properly free to be as offensive as comes naturally to him. But the BBC has no duty to provide a platform for the insults of an unrepresentative man whose performance they could obviously predict.

After all, his weekend words had been plain enough. Two weeks ago (said this chivalrous and intrepid tribune of the people), "Philip, the most well-paid social security claimant in Britain, told us we paid too much attention to the poor, and not enough to the deserving rich. I would like to hear his comments on his own £20,000 a year wage increase for being

his wife's husband". Quick as a flash, there was Litterick on Monday night's BBC *Nationwide* programme to say his party piece again.

Yet Prince Philip had not said what Litterick had said. Discussing the difficulties of the nation in an interview in the *Director* magazine he had suggested that it was not sensible to concentrate so heavily on the unsuccessful, the unfortunate, and the underprivileged as to prevent the enterprise from making their contribution, "which will also help the underprivileged". It was he suggested, a matter of balance which we seemed to have "slightly wrong" and he spoke about the need for challenge, opportunity and responsibility.

Perhaps Prince Philip should not have expressed so contentious a point of view, even though it is one now being debated in all political parties. (It is certainly one that is exercising a Labour Prime Minister and Chancellor.) It is fair to argue reasonably against what Prince Philip said and to ignore his right to say it. It is not fair to respond by misrepresentation and vulgar abuse.

You may think that fairness is not a pre-requisite for being an MP. But fairness is supposed to be a goal of the BBC and it is reasonable to wonder why Litterick, on such a slender justification, should be given a nationwide platform to say his party piece over again. When he did so, in more or less the same terms, he was countered only the mild observation from the interviewer that it was rather a "free translation" of what Prince Philip actually said. Nobody thought that the viewers ought to be told what he had said.

What is more, the personal abuse

Television is tempted to hire those who offer controversy and display rather than reason

took an even nastier turn and would have been an outrage whenever it was directed at All "Philip Mountebanks" was hired for, said this disagreeable man, to secure the succession. Nobody protested.

Through all the interview, the only evidence was provided by Mr Robert Lacey, the author of the current biography of the Queen, disengaged by being at the end of a wire in Bristol and brought in comparatively infrequently.

The programme was, of course, given the spurious kind of objectivity that can be provided by lists of "facts". Everything that could conceivably be regarded as royal weird was rapidly listed, from the Queen's personal fortune, the Civil List payments to the Royal Family, and the royal estates, right down to the jewels and the Queen's pictures.

Formally, the list could not be said to provide balance: subliminally, it was bound, through the manner in which it was done, to add to the unqualified image of inordinate riches.

All this gave Litterick the chance to say that even if people needed the tribal totem pole of a monarch, there was no reason for paying for the

Royal Family, and I do not remember anyone coming back with an explanation of the functions this family performs. The best that Mr Lacey could manage to defend the cost of the monarchy was that it was less than the nation's bill for transplants.

So many letters of protest must have come in that the next night the interviewer suggested that they should be addressed to "Mr Litterick" who was, "after all" an MP, not to the BBC. On the contrary, the only real question the programme raised was not Litterick's right to be nasty but the BBC's decision to invite this man to discuss the monarchy in this way.

Television is always tempted to hire those who offer controversy and display rather than reason. The rude words of the very few (the analogy with bombs is clear) are too often likely to earn equal time with the rational arguments of the many. Most journalists must have some experience to illustrate television's preoccupation with "adversary situations" and its painful obsession with a concept of balance that takes the form of pitting a couple of unrepresentative extremes against each other whenever possible.

This particular episode, trivial in itself, was also symptomatic of a dangerously ambiguous attitude towards the monarchy which is sometimes evident in the written media as well. Amidst the sycophancy we have many sides if not downright unpleasant comments which cannot be answered back. One tabloid saw fit to publish a vicious attack on Princess Anne of a kind that would never be expected of a man of good will.

In a sense, the urge uncontrollable wealth and dignity of the monarchy achieves something rather like the complete renunciation of wealth by a monastic order, but by opposite means. That is reason enough why the Queen should never be required to account for tax purposes. We have a system whose integrity other nations have cause to envy. Why are we tempted to offend to be unmindful about it?

be quite unforgivable about anyone, alongside an insufferably patronizing article about Prince Charles, quite regardless of any ordinary human feelings. The Duke of Edinburgh is often considered fair game for sulping.

I think the media has to make up its mind what it thinks it is doing about the Royal Family: playing cat-and-mouse with them, and alternating snidey and rudeness with a kind of fawning intrusion is not good enough. It also makes no sense to go on about money and the monarchy in terms that repeatedly and offensively speak of the cost of monarchy as royal "wages", when the reality is that it has nothing to do with the personal spending of the Royal Family and everything to do with the level of ceremonial state spending that has been expected of them.

Besides, the whole point of a monarchy as the constitutional apex of the state is that it is occupied by a person, and in a sense by a family, removed by dignity, position and kind of wealth that cannot be calculated, from any temptation to the striving and corrupting ambition from which other public people can never be wholly free.

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The constitutional timebomb that threatens Labour's leaders

James Callaghan may be the last of a short line of Labour leaders and Prime Ministers—MacDonald, Henderson, Lansbury, Attlee, Gaitskell, Wilson—to be elected solely by the Parliamentary Labour Party which, since its creation, has jealously guarded its independence from the Labour movement outside Parliament.

The demand for change, however, is growing and the only qualification that one can put against its success is that the majority of Labour MPs, with the backing of the Prime Minister, are expected to rush to the barricades to halt a revolution whose seeds were planted under the dome of the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, at 8.10 pm on Tuesday, September 28 last year.

It was the day of the private session of the Labour Party conference, meeting in the Empress Ballroom. The session had already gone beyond its scheduled time, but chairman Tom Bradley, a prominent moderate who turned down a ministerial post offered by Mr Callaghan, had little option but to allow time to debate a composite resolution accepted by the left-dominated national executive committee.

This called on the NEC to establish a working party to define the office of leader and to report within one year on the procedures for the leadership elections. More to the point, the working party "shall be especially charged to consider appropriate means of widening the electorate involved in the choice of leader".

The parliament fact, never had a leaders until 1953, son had been chosen as the deputy leader Bevan in 1952 July 1953 the P standing orders of the executive committee. Shadow Cabinet those 12 members parliamentary committee any MP the lead appoint.) Labour MP's no any change in the legislature would not of their independent argument is close the move to make responsible to the parties by having before each general election but might lead to a clash between the party outside Parli. It is possible to conference could who would not majority support parliamentary party already had a for what takes annual conference the national executive for that matter.

Moreover, if it was chosen that might be faced with a difficult dilemma.

On the face of it the composite looked a straightforward extension of the democratic processes inside the party. When the Rushcliffe constituency party first submitted a motion in the summer they stated that "at a time when other political parties are involving their wide mass membership in the process of selection of leaders, and when the party programme commits us all to a thorough-going extension of democratic controls throughout social and industrial life, it becomes urgently necessary to consider how best to bring the internal structure of the party into correspondence with our wider aspirations".

Besides, the whole point of the Turkish peace initiative, reflected also on other facets of United States-Turkish relations which are to come soon under the scrutiny of the American fact-finding mission under Mr Clark Clifford, it appears that recently the Soviet Union has been discouraging Turkey from using the prospect of closer Turkish-Soviet ties as a lever to elicit Western support.

Turkey would also be eager to divert attention from the reactions generated by the embarrassing leakage of the European Human Rights Commission's report on Turkish atrocities in Cyprus.

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On the other hand Mr Denktaş had reassured the Archbishop that he was not seeking to impose a confederation (which would ruin the concept of a unitary state). Moreover, he accepted the Greek idea of free movement and agreed to accept the first meeting produced more constructive elements than was thought possible. In fact, the two men managed to eliminate within a couple of hours two major hurdles that years of intercommunal discussions had been unable to overcome.

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President Makarios is now directly involved in the negotiating process. He commits himself, in the presence of a United Nations representative, to whatever is being agreed.

He is the end of the line and one can overrule him. This is important because there can be no solution without the Archbishop's blessing.

The second obstacle was the obstinate refusal of the Turkish-Cypriots to be committed to a concrete proposal on the territorial issue, for all the repeated pledges and promises they had given. Now, suddenly, Mr Denktaş bid for 32.8 per cent of the island on the ground that this was the area owned by the Turkish-Cypriot community: what is more, he said this was negotiable.

The new, hopeful turn in the Cyprus affair is entirely due to the Turkish initiatives which were probably prompted by a combination of circumstances. It is clear, for instance, that the Carter administration by halting Congressional action on the United States-Turkish defence cooperation agreement, must have increased the misgivings about the possible effects of arms embargo on Turkey's defence capability.

Whether Mr Denktaş acted under pressure from Ankara, prompted by such misgivings, or if he became sufficiently emancipated to act on his own, is still a moot point. What is a

fact is that he committed himself to the figure of 32.8 per cent without Ankara's consent.

Beyond these vital points differences were narrowed on other questions. For instance, President Makarios signified formally his acceptance of the principle of federation, without qualifications that would rule out a bizonal system which is the only one the Turks would accept.

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A government blindspot that puts children in danger

London is in trouble: unmanageable traffic congestion, housing problems which in the words of the Layfield report "will require policies on a hitherto unimaginable scale". All these are national problems, visible more acutely in London.

There are others, less obvious for the moment, but no less significant, where once again London is only the precursor. One of these which will have far-reaching consequences if it remains untreated, is the position of childminders and the effect on the children they care for. This is clearly shown in a report, *Childminding in London: a study of support services for childminders*, published today at £2 by the London Council of Social Service.

There are some 57,000 children in Britain who officially spend their waking hours with registered minders. Perhaps as many as 100,000 more are looked after unofficially and illegally by unregistered minders. A quarter of Britain's 30,000 registered minders are in London and they provide 57 per cent of the full time day care places for London's under-fives.

The number of children with minders is increasing because although the proportion of women at work who have preschool children has risen steadily over the last three decades, successive Governments have refused to recognize this trend or to provide places for the children.

Recent studies have shown that it is now economically necessary for low earning families to have two incomes in order to survive in London. A quarter of mothers with preschool children are now at work; in some boroughs the average is 34 per cent. Yet no borough in London provides for more than 14 per cent of its under-fives with full-time day care places, and the majority provide for far less.

Our survey shows that even where minders were receiving income subsidies from local authorities they could earn up to only £2 a week in April 1975. This was the gross amount before deduction of expenses. After the cost of food, heat, light, laundry, toys, safety equipment, and general wear and tear had been taken into account, the amount per hour was around 15p. The amount per child per hour was 5p.

Many local authorities and voluntary organizations are trying to improve this situation but they are hampered by totally inadequate legislation and resources.

The present law requires social services departments to provide only minimal checks on the suitability of minders and makes the power to give supervision and support discretionary. The only duty is to register minders and receive a statement on their suitability. Conditions as to the number of

employers' creches and childminders.

Nursery schools and playgroups do not cover the working day and cater for the over two only. Yet day nursery places have been reduced from 72,000 in 1944 to 24,000 in 1973, and a policy laid down in Government circulars of 1968 states that local authority sponsored places should be reserved for children in priority categories who have special family or personal difficulties. Childminders are the community's answer to this gap in provision and the only real option for most working parents.

All the local authorities responding to our survey saw good childminding as a positive provision, not merely a stop gap in the absence of day nurseries. At its worst it can be a damaging experience during the child's formative years and may even place him in physical danger.

A minder's job is not easy and good child care is often hampered by the poor conditions of employment. Until these are improved there is no hope of a universally adequate service. Almost all minders are self-employed. While this gives them some freedom it also means no job security and usually no pay for sickness or holidays (either their own, or the children's).

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Tentative steps down the path to peace in Cyprus

There has been a real breakthrough in Cyprus, and although it would be rash to assume that the solution is near, it is evident that thanks to the first Makarios-Denktaş meeting, the prospects of United States-Turkish relations which are to come soon under the scrutiny of the American fact-finding mission under Mr Clark Clifford, it appears that recently the Soviet Union has been discouraging Turkey from using the prospect of closer Turkish-Soviet ties as a lever to elicit Western support.

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HARTER 77 AND ARTICLE 19 (2)

impact of Charter 77, the tslovak civil rights document published in the West last year has been extraordinary illuminating. Inside Czechoslovakia it has attracted more signatures—about 500—while the Government has thrown itself into frenzied measures which have destroyed the carefully nurtured myth that the country is in some way “normal” since the Soviet-led coup of 1968. Abroad the Charter has attracted support almost every part of the political spectrum.

Britain a House of Commons motion signed by more than 80 members has created a alliance between Mr Churchill and the group. Other expressions of concern or support have come from Herr Willy Brandt, Dr Kreisky, the American Department, thirty-nine members of the House of Commons, the Norwegian government, the Portuguese President, Radio Vatican, the Minister of Holland, the Social Democratic Party, French Socialist Party, Polish and Russian officials, two groups of cut authors (including fellow Arthur Miller and Greene), the International Confederation of Free Unions, the communists of Italy, France, Yugoslavia (internal), Britain, Denmark and Belgium, er quarters.

breadth of this support the fact that the documents do not formulate a clear or political program. It did not originate from former members of the communist regime of 1968 who are now the most nucleus of opposition. They have been concerned by ideas that might be a way to negotiating a settlement with the Russians have been contacts, recently). The drafters wanted to mobilize on the existing Governmental legal, constitutional and international obligations which it formally exists. Hence the Charter

could attract wider support than the communist opposition alone, members of which signed up later, accepting an invitation to nominate one of the three spokesmen, Mr Jiri Hajek, the former Foreign Minister.

This presented the Czechoslovak Government with a new and unnerving situation. If it was afraid that the communist opposition would gain the ear of the Russians, it was now afraid that the Charter would get the ear of the people, which would be even more dangerous. It then launched a campaign of abuse and intimidation which has reached heights of hysteria unknown since the mass denunciations of the 1950s. Signatories of the Charter have been hauled for lengthy and frequent interrogations. Some have been turned out of their flats and many dismissed from their jobs. Three were arrested, and now two non-signatories have been arrested for distributing the Charter. The press has raged daily against “traitors and renegades” and “discredited organizations of the 1968 counter-revolution” now said to be acting “on the orders of anti-communist and Zionist headquarters”.

The initial effect of this grotesque campaign was the opposite of that intended. It aroused public interest in the Charter, brought in new signatories, and provoked demands for the text. In some factories “mass meetings” called to condemn the Charter were attended by only a handful of people. In others workers refused to vote because they were not allowed to see the text. Now the campaign is turning to the intelligentsia, where it is having more success because the middle classes have more to lose. It is accompanied by threats of dismissal, loss of flats, or retaliation against children. Lists of people known to abhor the present regime have been appearing under condemnations of the Charter, convincing no one but depressing many.

All this has left the Czechoslovak Government more deeply divided than ever. There are signs that the Russians may be withdrawing their support from Dr Husak, who already has very few friends among his colleagues.

USEFUL PURPOSE IN A REGISTER

A prompt announcement government had rejected introduction of a register of immigrants as a tool of immigration control was inevitable; the clear opinion of Franks' parliamentary such a step would have substantial practical difficulties of only limited. It would not have been active in either of its, the provision of certain figures for future ion from the Indian ent, and the establishment greater control over applicants for entry. guable in any event that abuses of the system trated not by fraudulents, but by illegal immi- to have either entered clandestinely, or have lawfully but have been behind after their leave us expired, or by abuse custom of arranged. The difficulty about all those forms of is that their exact not known and, indeed, ascertained. The pub- in some particularly samples of fraud gives

no real indication as to the depth of the iceberg beneath the tip. Mr Rees has said that he intends to introduce measures to try to deal more effectively with abuses of the system, including new immigration rules specifically aimed at weeding out fraudulent marriages of convenience. Concern over immigration policy will not necessarily be greatly eased by such steps. For many people, the scale of possible future immigration is a more important source of aggravation. The register of dependants, it had been argued, would have at least allowed some realistic estimate to have been made of the numbers who would have been entitled to enter Britain as dependants. That knowledge, it was said, would of itself have had a calming effect on race relations, because it would have removed the uncertainty about numbers which has fed exaggeration and alarm. The Franks report gives reason to doubt whether the register would have had that effect.

Even if registration of dependants were to have been made compulsory, with sanctions for

whilst on present trends the railways, our most disciplined form of transport, will continue to be under-used. The passengers, particularly the commuters, have a real grievance and should make themselves heard. The present troubles cannot be attributed to the Railways Board nor to the unions. The problem rests fairly and squarely with the wretched politicians (both sorts) who have failed miserably to produce a National Transport Policy. Yours faithfully,

HENRY JOHNSON, former Chairman, British Railways Board, Rowans, Harewood Road, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire.

Atlantic alliance

From Mr Ian Smart.

Sir, For the record, your report on February 7 of my remarks to an international conference in Paris on European security was less than accurate. I did not say the time had come “to redefine [sic] the Atlantic alliance.” What I did say was that, especially with regard to so-called Eurocommunism, members of the alliance must now decide, in the political realm, whether to give priority to their anti-communist or to their pro-democratic principles.

The primary military purpose of the alliance is not in doubt. Its primary political purpose is, if it be to resist any communist political intrusion into the West, the allies must oppose the entry by any means of communists into a Western government. However, if it be to maintain liberal democracy, they must less strongly resist any attempt to exclude communists from government, provided they are freely elected and accept the full implication thereof of the democratic method.

Despite my personal antipathy to communism, I am convinced that

the situation there for more and more absorbing valuable and agricultural land

Landing on Rockall

From Rear Admiral Geoffrey P. D. Hall.

Sir, Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Bayly (February 7) is correct in attributing the 1955 helicopter landing on Rockall to HMS *Vidar* commanded by Captain R. H. Connell. Formal permission was taken in the name of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth by Lt-Commander D. E. P. Scott, a brass plaque inscribed to that effect, together with an iron ring-holt, flag and flag-pole, being affixed to the rock. That no trace of this was found four years later is testimony only to the fury of the Atlantic 60 feet above sea level.

Landing from the sea on this most isolated of the British Isles is indeed, as Admiral Bayly says, an extremely rare event; but it is not unique. To the best of my memory, Admiralty Sailing Directions record the first such landing by a Lieutenant Hall, RN (who gave his name to the ledge on the south-east corner) early in the last century. And there have been several landings in more recent times—nominally from HMS *Hecla* and RFA *Eugadine*. The Hydrographer of the Navy could give chapter and verse. Yours faithfully,

GEOFFREY HALL, Legbourne Abber, Louth, Lincolnshire.

February 8.

The motivation of management

From Lord Hill of Luton.

Sir, It would be a pity if the Survey of the Motivation of British Management, just published by Opinion Research Centre, were to be regarded only as a measurement of the discontent of British managers in terms of their financial problems and personal leadership. Important though these factors undoubtedly are, as one who, in a non-executive role, has over the years been associated with a number of organizations, industrial, public service and other, may I venture a view on what I have come to learn is a fundamental issue?

It is that high quality management is an indispensable element in the success of any organization and that this fact is insufficiently recognized by governments, by trade unions and by public opinion generally. Indeed, management believes that to an increasing extent it is being sidetracked by some battles, even denied by some who do not or will not understand the crucial role it plays in the creation of our national wealth, in securing and increasing employment and in increasing our country's exports. Managers who believe their role to be undervalued are deprived of that level of esteem which human beings need if they are to give of their best. Rightly or wrongly many managers believe that they are unloved as well as unrecognized. Pay and conditions are but part of the story. Standing, status, recognition, esteem, call it what you will, all play their part in creating the atmosphere in which the greatest effort is made. These are the areas in which many managers feel they are slipping.

A country which undervalues its managers does so at its peril in a world in which the status of managers—and their remuneration—are so much higher in the industrial countries with which it has to compete for its living.

Yours faithfully,
HILL OF LUTON,
House of Lords.
February 9.

Lady Falkender

From Mr David Hardman.

Sir, Whilst sympathizing with Lord Longford's wish for an end to the washing of dirty political linen in public, revelations and gossip in the media and particularly in *The Crossman Diaries* do suggest that intrigue and venomous jealousies have been prevalent in the corridors of power in recent years. In fact we outsiders who discuss these matters day by day think the bickering and appearance of vulgar shambles a disgrace to British Government—in the Cabinet Room and at No 10. Yours faithfully,
DAVID HARDMAN,
21 Hassocks Road,
Hurstpierpoint,
West Sussex.
February 8.

From Mr Leonard Hackett

Sir, I suggest that the allegations concerning Sir Harold Wilson's Honours List could be disposed of by the probably true and acceptable explanation that it is one of the duties of a Personal Private Secretary to help her employer by keeping lists, including in this case one of people to be considered for honours, and up-dating it from time to time. Without such an aide memoire a Prime Minister could not be expected to rely solely on his memory over years of office.

Government ministers' written replies to questions in the House are usually drafted by a departmental officer and subsequently vetted by the minister concerned. No one complains about that and there is no evidence to suggest that Sir Harold did not let Lady Falkender's list which no doubt was kept on his instructions. So why all this needless fuss?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEONARD HACKETT,
Billingbear Lodge,
Wokingham,
Berkshire.
February 8.

Ordination of women

From The Reverend Joseph McCulloch.

Sir, Canon Mascal informs us (February 5) that the opposition of Pope Paul and the Congregation for the Faith to the ordination of women to the priesthood is in fact shared by a great number of Anglicans of both sexes".

Both sexes? The correspondence on this subject is tending to add verisimilitude to the hypothesis that there are, in fact, three sexes—men, women and clergymen.

Men and women already share Christian priesthood, as they have done from New Testament times.

Whether women or, for that matter,

men should be clergymen is another question—metaphysically irrelevant in regard to Christian ministry in the modern world.

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH McCULLOCH,
St Mary-le-Bow,
Cheapside, EC2.

February 5.

Why April 5?

From Mr Hugh Peskett.

Sir, Mr Barclay's letter (February 3) has a flaw of its own: he falls into a popular trap as to when leap years occurred before 1752. The New Style Calendar Act, 1751, did not make any change in the calendar of leap years prior to 1700, thus quite unaffected by the Act, February 29, was to be found in 1747/8, in 1752 and 1756. The Act made no changes whatsoever to the month of February, 1753. The catch is that the “multiple of four” rule for identifying leap years applies only when working on a January 1 New Year basis. Mr Barclay is right about the 12 days, but he is wrong about the reason. Yours faithfully,

HUGH PESKETT,
Genealogist to Devereux Ancestry
Research,
67 Parchment Street,
Winchester.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Schooling for highly gifted children**

From the Headmaster of Bedford Modern School.

Sir, You report today (February 4) Mrs Shirley Williams's startling solution to the problem of the highly gifted child in a comprehensive school system, which is that these schools “would have to develop centres of excellence... One school could do advanced work in classics while another did advanced work in physics. The advanced work should not all be done in one school, otherwise the system of grammar schools and secondary modern schools would be restored.”

In this case of course, the hubris of claiming that comprehensive schools can cater properly for the highly gifted would be exposed.

But how can the poor highly

gifted child be expected to endure the strain of posting around all day in a taxi from school to school, a bit of classics in this one, then a physics lesson in another, and so on?

No Royal Commission to discover that one important component of education of the gifted must be relevant to work and living. The luxury of the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, a goal which has signally failed to inspire many of our school students, can no longer be justified.

In the field of science, teaching methods of applying science to the solution of real problems merit as much attention as the acquisition of scientific knowledge; routines and attitudes germane to practical problem solving are as important as appreciation of “scientific method”. The introduction of engineering science courses in the schools is one of a number of recent developments

which illustrate how such

changes in educational emphasis might be achieved, changes which are relevant to both work and leisure activities.

Yours faithfully,
DERYK T. KELLY,
Leader, Engineering Science
Development Unit,
University of Technology,
Loughborough,
Leicestershire.
February 4.

From Mr Robin Peverett.

Sir, How fortunate we are that a sum of money—perhaps a considerable sum—has been spent to enable our revered inspectorate to reveal the devastating truth about education. How amazed parents, children and educationalists must be to discover from their report (February 7) that success does not depend on whether the school is comprehensive or not but—“and pause here for a gasp of astonishment”—on the ability of the headmaster and his staff.

May we now expect to hear even more amazing revelations? Could it be that children need to learn their tables or that listening to the teacher is important? With revolutionary ideas like these in the air, the great educational debate is certainly proving its value.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN PEVERETT, Headmaster,
Dulwich College Preparatory School,
Camberwell,
Cramond,
Kent.
February 8.

From Mr C. S. Aston.

Sir, Lady Keswick (letters, February 9) may be assured that many trees will be planted for the Queen's Silver Jubilee. A scheme to raise money for this purpose has been started in Windsor by which anyone wishing to donate a tree painting by Graham Rust and there is a series of 10 for those who wish to give more.

All donors will have their names entered in a Royal Tree Record to be presented to Her Majesty at the end of Jubilee Year, and members of the Royal Family have kindly agreed to join in. Last autumn Prince Philip, as patron of the scheme, planted the first oak in Queen Anne's Ride, Windsor Great Park, where the avenue has been destroyed by Dutch elm disease.

Through the generosity of the planters the Tree Council can provide the tree prints free to local authorities and other societies wishing to promote the scheme in their areas.

I need hardly add that planting trees is not enough. They will need care and protection and it would be thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the Silver Jubilee if young people could be encouraged to take part in this. They will be helping to create a better landscape for the Golden Jubilee.

Yours sincerely,
C. S. ASTON, Vice-Chairman,
The Tree Council,
Riverside 202,
17-19 Rochester Row, SW1.
February 9.

Tree planting

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The Jubilee Hymn

From Mr Vivian Ellis.

Sir, Of course our Poet Laureate and the Master of the Queen's Musick (with or without “K”) are right. A lyric, specifically written to be set to music, is not, per se, good or bad, as anyone acquainted with the difference between the spoken and sung word would know.

The only occasion I recall seeing a printed poem during my long association with the late Sir Alan Herbert was quite early in our acquaintance. C. B. Cochran had sent me to Hammersmith with instructions to “dig up anything I could find” for his forthcoming revue, *Streamline*.

I dug up *Other People's Babies* from A. P. H.'s *Book of Ballads* and having made several suggested alterations returned it, somewhat abashed, to the author, who with prior knowledge of these matters, set about putting his verses to pieces and putting them together again.

Incidentally this song (as it ultimately became) was originally printed under a section entitled: *Ballads for Broadbent*, a point Mr Nicholas Fairbairn might like to bear in mind when writing verse with a view to its being set to music.

VIVIAN ELLIS,
Holnicote,
Nr Minehead,
Somerset.
February 8.

From Mr Fritz Spiegel.

Sir, PHS is brilliantly satirical, as always but too harsh. The Jubilee hymn compares well with loyal odes, for example, Eudoxus' address to George II, which contains the couplet:

They virtues shine particularly
nice
Un gloom with a coninity to vice

or Shadwell's to William III after the latter had been wounded at the battle of the Boyne:

But Heav'n of you took such
peculiar Care

That soon the Royal Breach it
did repair!

And indeed your paper in 1896 published Alfred Austin's celebration of the Jameson Raid without jib



If you
can hear,
be
thankful

Deafness is like
a road accident.
It always happens to
other people. Until
it happens to you.
The RNID is in
urgent need of
money to help the
deaf. Will you
please spare some-
thing (even a couple
of pounds would
help) so that this
very necessary
work can go on?
And be thankful it
isn't for you.

No stamp needed.
Royal National Institute
for the Deaf
Room 3, FREEPOST
105 Gower Street,
London WC1E 6BR.

Patron:
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, KG.

RNID
helps deaf people
to live with deafness

Receptions

British Council
Sir John Llewellyn, Director
General of the British Council, was
host at a reception given at 10
Spring Gardens yesterday on the
occasion of the British Council
symposium on agricultural educa-
tion and Europe.

H.M. Government
Mr Fred Judd, Minister for
Overseas Development, was host at a
reception in honour of the executive
committee of the Industry Coopera-
tive Programme of the Food and
Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations at Admiralty House, yesterday.
The guests included Baroness
Llewellyn-Davies of
Bastoe, Lord Oram and executives
of international companies.

Service dinners

The London Scottish
A regimental dinner was held
in the Officers' Mess at Head-
quarters, 59 Buckingham Gate, last
night. Colonel D. V. Penman
(Joint Honorary Colonel) was in
the chair, and the guests were
the Lord Mayor of Westminster,
Mr Robert Brown, MP, and Lord
Baleno.

Universities of Glasgow and Strath-
clyde Air Squadrons
The annual dinner of the Universities
of Glasgow and Strathclyde Air
Squadron took place at Glas-
gow University yesterday. The
guest of honour was the Principal
and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Samuel
Curran. Those present included
the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Air
Marshal Sir Rex Roe, and the
Principal of Glasgow University.

Memorial service
Sir David Martin
The Duke of Edinburgh was repre-
sented by Sir Michael Swann at a
service of thanksgiving for the life
and work of Sir David Martin,
held at St Columba's Church of
England, Pont Street, Chelsea,
yesterday.

The Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey
officiated. Sir Alan Hodgkin, OM,
immediate Past President of the
Royal Society, read the lesson
and Lord Todd, President of the
Royal Society, gave an address.

Among those present were
Lady Mary Cowdray, Mrs W. Martin
and Miss E. A. Wilson (Mrs-in-law),
Mr B. Beynon, Mr R. Alm, Lady
Catherine, Mr H. C. G. Smith, Mr
Sir Angus Paton, Professor G. C.
Raphael, Professor J. Sutton, Dr
Mrs D. N. Williamson, Sir Kenneth
Dunlop, Sir John S. Simms, Lady
Lightfoot, Sir James and Lady
Maurier, Sir Ashley and Lady
Pemberton, Mr and Mrs P. Thompson,
Sir Harold and Lady Thompson,
Baroness Eluned, Lord Birkenhead,
Patsy and George Scott, Mr and
Mrs Trevor, Mr and Mrs Richard
Goldsor, Mr and Mrs John Henklein-Wilc-
kamms and Mrs Mason with their
children, Sir Harry and Lady Maser-
ton, Dr G. D. H. Bell, Professor
Sir B. Beynon, Mr R. Alm, Lady
Catherine, Mr H. C. G. Smith, Mr
Sir Angus Paton, Professor G. C.
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children.

Dances and cocktail
parties, 1977

A list of some of the dances and
cocktail parties arranged to take
place during 1977 will be pub-
lished on March 7. It will be
revised and repeated on May 2
and again on July 4. The charge
for inclusion in the list will be
£1.00. Enquiries should be made
to Tour and Social Advertising,
Times, PO Box 7, New Found-
ing House, Square, Gray's Inn
(International Union of Biologists),
London, WC1X 8EZ (tele-
phone 01-837 1234, ext 7363).



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 9.—The Lord McFad-
en had the honour of being re-
ceived by The Queen this morning
when Her Majesty invested him
with the insignia of a Knight of
the Most Ancient and Most Noble
Order of the Thistle.

His Excellency Monsieur Paul
Lamotte-Delal was received in
audience by The Queen and pre-
sented his Letters of Credence as
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary from the Republic
of Chad to the Court of St
James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by
the following member of the
Embassy who had the honour of
being presented to Her Majesty:
Monsieur Mathurin Dohorat
(Secretary).

Sir Michael Peiltser (Permanent
Under-Secretary of State for
Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs),
who had the honour of being received
by The Queen Mother.

His Excellency Dr Patrick V. J.
Solomon and Mrs Solomon were
received in farewell audience by
The Queen and took leave upon
His Excellency relinquishing his
appointment as High Commissioner
to the Colony of Trinidad and
Tobago in London.

Mr Peter Wright had the honour
of being received by The Queen
when Her Majesty invested him
with the insignia of a Commander
of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen and the Duke of
Edinburgh attended by Major John
Dulake, the Hon. Mary Morrison,
Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon.
Sir Martin Charteris, Vice-Admiral
Sir Peter Ashmore, Mr William
Heseltine, Mr Ronald Allison, Surgeon-Captain Norman Blacklock,
RN, Major Robin Shattock and
Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony
Blackburn, RN, left Heathrow
Airport, London, this evening in
a Boeing 707 aircraft of British
Airways (Captain P. J. Royce) for
the Silver Jubilee visits to Western
Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, New Zealand.

A memorial service for Cecil
Roberts, poet and novelist, 1892-
1975, will be held at St Margaret's
Church, Westminster, on Thurs-
day, February 24 1977, at noon.

Birthdays today

Dame Judith Anderson, 79; Sir
Charles Collins, 90; Mr Alexander
Conforth, 57; Dr Walter Hamilton,
63; Field Marshal Lord Harding of
Peterton, 81; Sir Alister
Hardy, 81; Professor J. Bishop,
81; Mr Leslie Hurst,
68; Sir George Kiston, 78; Mr
Harold Macmillan, 83; Lord Orr-
Ewing, 65.

Lord Saint Brides

The life barony conferred on Sir
Morrice James has been gazetted
by the name, style and title of
Baron Saint Brides, of Hasguard
in the county of Dyfed.

Today's engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen
Mother, on behalf of the Queen,
holds investiture, Buckingham
Palace, 11; later as Chancellor
of London University, attends
reception, University of London
Union, 5.45.

Princess Alice, Duchess of
Gloucester, this evening received
Miss Mary Faulkner on relin-
quishing her appointment as
General Secretary of The Queen's
Nursing Institute.

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Jewish pressure on Whitehall to act over Arab boycott of Israel

By Malcolm Brown
The Government is expected to come under increasing pressure from the Jewish business community in Britain over the next few weeks to take a stronger line over the Arab boycott of Israel.

Businessmen and MPs connected with Israel now admit that the boycott is doing considerable harm to Israel-British trade and want the Government to emulate President Carter, who has said he favours federal laws to prevent Arab Boycott Offices exerting pressure on American companies.

The latest burst of activity was triggered last week when it was disclosed that the Metal Box Co was considering pulling out of a profitable Israel investment after Arab threats to several of its major customers. Metal Box is already on the Arab blacklist. The matter has now been

taken up with Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade. Mr Dell is also likely to have drawn to his attention another example of the boycott which has come to light after the refusal of a British firm to do business with Israel's largest company because of its contacts with armed forces of the Middle East.

According to a letter now being examined by Mr Benjamin Edgington (Sdicup), a subsidiary of the Black & Edgington group which also controls the Blacks of Greenock retail stores, has told the Koor Group in Tel Aviv that it cannot fill small order for tents because of its Arab business.

In a letter to Koor a director of the company notes the order but adds: "We must point out, however, that each year we regularly supply in contract quantities of heavy tentage of the type you briefly describe

Hostels group among most profitable of hotel companies

By Patricia Tisdall

Rowton Hotels, operators of low-cost working men's hostels, is one of Britain's most profitable hotel companies, according to an industry survey issued yesterday, while luxury groups like Rank Hotels, Strand and The Ritz came bottom of the list.

Prices are low, at £6.75 per person per week, compared with £10 per night reckoned to be an average hotel room cost.

They have high occupancy levels with waiting lists in some cases. Catering and other staff costs are pared to a minimum.

The more expensive hotels have been badly hit by rising wage costs, which typically amount to over one-third of sales turnover. Sited in more popular areas, they have also been more affected by recent substantial rises in local authority rates.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

THF back on a growth tack

A per cent increase to 1 in Trust House Forte's year profits is more than in the past. A much balanced sheet with the growth of the Stays, Food, Leisure, and understandable set of and booming occupancy not to mention the potential £27.5m deal to buy Lyons hotel interests, keep THF as a potential market favourite.

United States has seen its hotel season since 1968 in Travelodge where key rates averaged 70 per cent they did in United in hotels outside London 5 per cent up on the year.

To 7 per cent growth in was boosted by new

for inflight catering, leisure division showed growth and motorway did better than the che chain still hit by

cost of motoring.

potential this year lies in the prospect of up in profits in the first occupancy rates in the Kingdom particularly

stated to be high and in interim profit last will be doubled.

A tax charge of 54 per apparently non-recurring options in the current will be higher and not by the currency re

sts of previous years.

worth noting, however,

thons would have been 3 to a mere £900,000

extraordinary items had

for a revaluation of properties which a £7.3m surplus al

ching exchange losses is loan.

Based on current year

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE EQUITY FUNDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA SECURITIES LITIGATION

**M.D.L. DOCKET NO. 142-MML
(ALL CASES)**

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS AND CLASS ACTION DETERMINATION TO PRESENT AND FORMER OWNERS OF SECURITIES OF EQUITY FUNDING CORPORATION OF AMERICA AND EQUITY FUNDING CAPITAL CORPORATION, N.V., AND TO OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS

This Notice is given pursuant to federal law (Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure) and pursuant to orders of the United States District Court for the Central District of California ("the Court") filed March 26, 1976, December 20, 1976 and January 25, 1977. It is to inform you of certain judicial proceedings and of proposed settlements providing for the payment in the gross amount of approximately sixty Million Dollars (\$60,000,000).

PART ONE: NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION DETERMINATION

1. The above-entitled litigation (the "litigation") combines many individual and class actions brought throughout the United States after trading in the securities of Equity Funding Corporation of America ("EFCA") was suspended.

2. The litigation (which is distinct from the reorganization proceedings and other legal proceedings affecting EFCA) consists of certain claims made on behalf of persons who held securities issued by EFCA or Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.V. The plaintiffs' pleadings allege that the apparent success of EFCA and its subsidiaries from 1964 to 1973 was a fiction, the result of a fraudulent scheme of massive proportions and that the published financial statements and reports of EFCA included false and misleading statements of material facts relating to EFCA's earnings, assets and liabilities. The defendants are various former EFCA officers and directors, and certain persons, firms and entities related to EFCA or who had dealings with EFCA. They include EFCA's managing underwriters, certain of its auditors, its actuaries, a reinsurer of life insurance policies and, in addition, certain sellers of EFCA securities in March 1973, their representatives, and certain persons who communicated non-public information about the fraudulent scheme ("trading defendants"). Also named as defendants are the executors, trustees, and beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan, Chairman of EFCA's board of directors until his death in 1968. The claims for money against the defendants are brought under various provisions of the federal securities laws and as to certain defendants under principles of common law fraud, negligence, and breach of fiduciary duty. The claims against the trading defendants are brought on behalf of purchasers of EFCA securities during a portion of March 1973 when it is alleged that certain of the trading defendants sold EFCA securities with non-public information about the fraudulent scheme.

3. The defendants have denied liability and have asserted various defenses. Except as to certain former officers of EFCA, the Court has not adjudicated whether the claims or the defenses have any merit.

4. You need do nothing if you desire to be included in a class of which you are a member. However, you will not be entitled to share in the proceeds of any favorable judgment or settlement, including the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, unless you file a valid and timely proof of claim and release in accordance with the requirements set forth in Part Seven of this Notice.

5. On March 26, 1976, the Court ruled that certain claims made in the litigation may proceed and be maintained as class claims on behalf of a "plaintiff class" consisting of all open market purchasers of EFCA securities (e.g., stock, debentures and warrants), and their successors in interest, who were holders of EFCA securities at the time trading in EFCA securities was suspended on March 27, 1973, excluding all defendants except Fidelity Corporation and those of the trading defendants who were such holders. The Court has also ruled that this class shall include the following five subclasses:

(i) Subclass One—consisting of those members of the class who were holders of EFCA's 9½% debentures issued pursuant to the prospectus of December 9, 1970 and who are asserting claims under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.

(ii) Subclass Two—consisting of those members of the class who were holders of EFCA's 5½% debentures issued pursuant to the prospectus of December 7, 1971.

(iii) Subclass Three—consisting of those members of the class who acquired their EFCA securities in exchange for their stock in Bankers National Life Insurance Co. which exchange occurred on or about October 12, 1971.

(iv) Subclass Four—consisting of those members of the class, excluding the trading defendants, who acquired their EFCA securities in exchange for their stock in Liberty Savings & Loan which exchange occurred on or about September 14, 1970.

(v) Subclass Five—consisting of those members of the class, excluding the trading defendants, who purchased their EFCA securities on the open market between March 15-27, 1973, inclusive, as to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

The plaintiff class and subclasses described above are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Certified Class" in this Notice. If the description of the Certified Class includes you, then you are a member of the Certified Class.

6. Any member of the Certified Class may be excluded from the Certified Class upon specific request in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of the Certified Class who is also a member of Subclass Five may be excluded solely from Subclass Five upon a request which so specifies, such request to be made in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of the Certified Class who does not request exclusion solely from Subclass Five and who does not request exclusion from such Settlement Class shall remain a member of such Settlement Class. Members of a Settlement Class who request exclusion from any class of which they are members (other than those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five) will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, nor will they be bound by the terms of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to the claims asserted by Subclass Five against the trading defendants.

7. (i) If you are a member of the Certified Class and do not request exclusion from the Certified Class, you may receive the benefit of the benefits of settlements or judgments in the litigation favorable to Subclass Five, including the settlement described in section L of this Notice, nor will you be bound by the terms of any judgment or any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

(ii) If you are a member of Subclass Five and request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, you will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of settlements or judgments in the litigation favorable to Subclass Five, including the settlement described in section L of this Notice, nor will you be bound by the terms of any judgment or any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to claims asserted against the trading defendants.

8. All the settling defendants named and described in Part Two of this Notice (the "Settling Defendants") (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) have stipulated, and the Court has also ruled, only for the purposes of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, that the term "open market purchasers" in the definition of the Certified Class above shall include all purchasers of EFCA securities. If the description of the Certified Class as so extended includes you, then you are a member of the Certified Class, and the provisions of this Notice which relate to the Certified Class relate to you. All the Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) have also stipulated, and the Court has also ruled, only for the purposes of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, that the litigation may proceed against the Settling Defendants (except the Subclass Five Settling Defendants) as a class action on behalf of additional classes, described as follows:

(i) Settlement Class A—All purchasers (and their successors in interest) of 5½% subordinated debentures (unlisted) due 1980, and 7½% subordinated notes due 1974, issued by Equity Funding Capital Corporation, N.V. and guaranteed by EFCA, who purchased such debentures or notes on or prior to March 27, 1973 and who continue to hold the same or who suffered losses as a result of selling or otherwise disposing of such debentures or notes, excluding all defendants other than Fidelity Corporation and the trading defendants.

(ii) Settlement Class B—All purchasers (and their successors in interest) of EFCA securities who purchased such securities on or prior to March 27, 1973 and who suffered losses as a result of selling or otherwise disposing of such securities, excluding all defendants other than Fidelity Corporation and the trading defendants.

Such classes are sometimes referred to collectively as the "Settlement Classes" and individually as a "Settlement Class" in this Notice. If the description of either of the Settlement Classes includes you, then you are a member of a Settlement Class.

9. Any member of a Settlement Class may be excluded from a Settlement Class upon specific request in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of a Settlement Class who is also a member of Subclass Five may be excluded solely from Subclass Five upon a request which so specifies, such request to be made in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice. Any member of a Settlement Class who does not request exclusion solely from Subclass Five and who does not request exclusion from such Settlement Class shall remain a member of such Settlement Class. Members of a Settlement Class who request exclusion from any class of which they are members (other than those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five) will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, nor will they be bound by the terms of any judgment, whether favorable or adverse, with respect to the claims asserted by Subclass Five against the trading defendants.

10. If you do not request exclusion from the class of which you are a member, you may, but are not required to, enter an appearance through counsel of your own choosing. If you do not request exclusion you will be represented by counsel designated by the Court. Their names and addresses may be obtained by writing the representatives of plaintiffs' counsel: Jack Corinblit and Marshall B. Grossman, 55 Schwartz, Alschuler & Grossman and Corinblit & Shapero, 1880 Century Park East, Suite 1212, Los Angeles, California 90067.

11. If you wish to be excluded from the Certified Class, a Settlement Class or solely from Subclass Five, you must submit a written request for exclusion postmarked on or before April 1, 1977. Any such request must be addressed to the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Post Office Box 76971, Los Angeles, California 90076, must refer to the above-entitled litigation as "In Re Equity Funding Corporation of America Securities Litigation, M.D.L. 142-MML", must include your name and address and a statement that you request exclusion, and should also describe the type of securities you purchased, the date or dates of such purchase, the number of shares of stock, notes, debentures or warrants you purchased, the face value of debentures or notes you purchased, the price paid or consideration given by you for the securities you purchased, and if you sold any such securities, the proceeds of sale. If you received any cash or shares of the common stock of Orion Capital Corporation in connection with the EFCA reorganization proceedings, or the liquidation of any subsidiary of EFCA, whether based on any settlement or compromise agreement with the Trustees of EFCA, or on any claim form and ballot submitted by you or on your behalf in the EFCA reorganization proceedings, you should also state the amount of cash and the number of shares of common stock of Orion Capital Corporation you received. If you wish to be excluded solely from Subclass Five, your written request for exclusion must so state. If you obtained such securities by gift, inheritance or operation of law, you should provide the relevant information as it applies to your predecessor.

12. If you wish to be excluded from the Certified Class, a Settlement Class or solely from Subclass Five, you must request exclusion in the manner set forth in paragraph 11 of this Notice even if you have filed your own lawsuit based on any EFCA-related claims, and even if your lawsuit is part of the litigation. All class members who do not request exclusion, as well as those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, will be enjoined and barred from commencing or continuing to prosecute any lawsuits in this Court or in any other court, state or federal, against the Settling Defendants and any of their present and former partners, directors, officers, shareholders in their capacity as shareholders, employees, trustees and agents, except against defendants Arkus-Dimitrov with respect to certain claims described in paragraph 39 below, based on any EFCA-related claims, including claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation. However, those members of Subclass Five who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five will not be enjoined or barred from commencing or continuing to prosecute any lawsuits against the trading defendants.

13. As used in this Notice the term "EFCA-related claims" refers to claims arising out of or with respect to any financial statements of EFCA or its subsidiaries; any prospectuses, registration statements, proxy statements, offering circulars, or any amendments thereto, issued by EFCA or any of its subsidiaries; any transactions or occurrences involving EFCA or its subsidiaries (or any officers or employees of EFCA or its subsidiaries); or any securities or evidences of indebtedness issued by EFCA or its subsidiaries.

PART TWO: NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT HEARING AND SUMMARIES OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS

14. The Court has ordered that a hearing (the "Settlement Hearing") be held before the Honorable Malcolm M. Lucas, United States District Judge for the Central District of California, in Room 11 of the United States Court House, 312 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on April 29, 1977, at 10:00 A.M. to determine the fairness and reasonableness of the terms and conditions of each of the proposed settlements and the proposed Plan of Allocation for proceeds of settlements (described in section P of this Notice).

15. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have investigated the facts and circumstances regarding the claims against the Settling Defendants and the defenses thereto, and the financial condition of certain of the Settling Defendants. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel have concluded that such settlements are in the best interests of the plaintiff classes.

16. Each of the settlements, except those with the Trustee of EFCA and certain former directors, officers and employees of EFCA, provides that it is subject to termination if members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes, holding claims which in the aggregate exceed amounts stated in separate written agreements filed with the Court under seal, request exclusion. The settlement with the Subclass Five

Settling Defendants described in section L of this Notice is subject to termination if certain members of Subclass Five or members of Subclass Five holding claims which in the aggregate exceed an amount set forth in a separate written agreement filed with the Court under seal request exclusion.

17. If the Court disapproves any of the settlements described in Part Two of this Notice, or if they are terminated according to their terms, then the rights and duties of the parties to any such settlements will continue as if no settlement agreements had been executed.

18. The settlements described in Part Two of this Notice relate only to the Settling Defendants and the Trustee of EFCA. Each such settlement will be considered by the Court on its own merits independent of the other settlements and independent of the Plan of Allocation. The litigation will continue as against the non-settling defendants, including defendants Stanley Goldblum (former Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of EFCA) and director and officer of numerous subsidiaries of EFCA), James H. Banks (former EFCA and EFIC Assistant Secretary and Counsel), Lloyd D. Edens (former EFCA Group Controller and Vice-President—Financial Services and officer of Bankers National Life Insurance Co. ("Banker"), a subsidiary of EFCA), Arthur S. Lewis (former EFCA Auditor; Vice-President and Attorney, EFIC Director, Vice-President and Attorney), Mark C. Lewis (former EFCA and EFIC employee), Paul Marwick, Mitchell & Co. (former auditors of Liberty Savings & Loan Association and Northern Life Insurance Company, subsidiaries of EFCA), and certain other defendants.

19. The amounts to be paid under the proposed settlements are summarized as follows:

<i>A. Settling Defendants</i>	<i>Amount to be Paid</i>
(i) Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapis, Seidman & Seidman, Haskins & Sells, and certain of their alleged present and former partners, employees and agents.	\$32,000,000
(ii) Bachs Halsey Stuart, Inc. (formerly known as Bachs & Co.), and New York Securities Co., Incorporated.	\$ 3,457,500
(iii) Joseph Froggett & Co. and certain of its former partners.	\$ 3,450,000
(iv) Milliman & Robertson, Inc.	\$ 3,000,000
(v) The Estate of Michael R. Riordan, and certain donees of and beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan.	\$ 2,000,000
(vi) Pennsylvania Life Company and certain of its subsidiaries, directors, officers and employees.	\$ 3,000,000
(vii) Certain former directors, officers and employees of EFCA and its subsidiaries.	\$ 27,000
(viii) Dishy, Easton & Co.	\$ 50,000
(ix) Subclass Five Settling Defendants.	\$ 4,000,000
<i>B. The Trustee of EFCA</i>	<i>\$ 250,000</i>

* Pursuant to the settlement with the Trustee of EFCA (described in section B of this Notice) \$2.4 million plus certain other amounts will be paid to the Trustee out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Pursuant to the agreement between the members of the Certified Class and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section M of this Notice) \$750,000 will be paid to certain of the Subclass Five Settling Defendants out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Pursuant to the agreement between the members of Subclass Five and the Subclass Five Settling Defendants (described in section L of this Notice) the above described sum of \$750,000 is to be assigned to the members of Subclass Five.

Summaries of the proposed settlements follow. For the full details of the settlements, you may desire to refer to the agreements of settlement on file with the Court at the address set forth in paragraph 6 of this Notice and at other designated locations as referred to in paragraph 54 of this Notice.

A. Settlement With Defendants Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapis, Haskins & Sells and Seidman & Seidman and Certain of Their Alleged Present and Former Partners, Employees and Agents

20. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and defendants Wolfson, Weiner & Co., Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapis, Seidman & Seidman, Haskins & Sells, Phillip J. Wolfson, Julian S. H. Weiner, Solomon Block, Marvin A. Lichtig, Bernard C. Duskin, Edward Clark, John E. Mitchell, Dean J. Boosalis, Frank M. Zavala, Jr., Leonard Bagen, R. Peter Fishman, Robert Gorin, J. O. Rodgers, the Estate of Benjamin H. Lapis (by Ade Lapis, Proxim), Arthur M. Harlan, Melvin Bund, Saul Brub, George Mandel, Thomas F. Egan, Frank J. Flann, Samuel B. Ratoff, Lorin H. Wilson (as representative of a class of all individual partners of Haskins & Sells who were partners of that accounting firm at any time during the period when Haskins & Sells was retained by Equity Funding Life Insurance Company), and Robert L. Spencer (as representative of a class of all individual partners of Seidman & Seidman who were partners of that accounting firm at any time during the period when Seidman & Seidman was retained by EFCA or any of its subsidiaries) (collectively referred to as "Settling Accountant Defendants").

21. The settlement requires payment of \$39,000,000, in cash (the "Accountants' Settlement Fund"), and the deposit of same at interest pending distribution. The settlement requires the release and discharge of all EFCA-related claims, including all claims based on any of the facts alleged in the plaintiffs' pleadings in the litigation, which are or might be asserted by or on behalf of any of the members of the Certified Class or the Settlement Classes against the Settling Accountant Defendants or any of their present and former partners, employees and agents.

22. The money to be paid in settlement of these claims should be considered in connection with the settlement with the EFCA Trustee described in section B below. Payment will be made out of the Accountants' Settlement Fund to the EFCA Trustee as described in section B below.

23. Because the Settling Accountant Defendants have agreed to pay \$39,000,000, it is necessary to reasonably assure the Settling Accountant Defendants that they will not be at risk for additional payments. Therefore, the settlement provides for the creation of an Accountants' Indemnification Fund as a portion of the Accountants' Settlement Fund. Representatives of plaintiffs' counsel may negotiate with the Settling Accountant Defendants to increase the Accountants' Indemnification Fund from the Accountants' Settlement Fund if required to preserve the settlement. The Accountants' Indemnification Fund will be, at a minimum, \$3,000,000. It is a theoretical, but unlikely, possibility that the Accountants' Indemnification Fund could approach or equal the total Accountants' Settlement Fund. The total Accountants' Indemnification Fund shall be calculated as set forth in the stipulation for settlement and in a supplemental agreement between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Settling Accountant Defendants which has been filed under seal with the Court.

F. Settlement With the Estate of Michael R. Riordan, Certain Donees of Michael R. Riordan, and the Beneficiaries Under the Will of Michael R. Riordan

24. A settlement has been reached between representatives of plaintiffs' counsel and the Estate of Michael R. Riordan, certain donees of Michael R. Riordan and the beneficiaries under the Will of Michael R. Riordan (the "Riordan Defendants").

25. The settlement requires payment of \$2,000,000 in cash, and the deposit of same at interest pending distribution. The payment and deposit will be made out of the total Accountants' Settlement Fund.

26. The settlement contains additional provisions designed to protect the Settling Accountant Defendants against risk of liability over and above the amount paid in settlement. These include provisions that class members who do not request exclusion as well as those who request exclusion solely from Subclass Five, may be required to reduce their judgments, if any, obtained against anyone based on EFCA-related claims by crediting to such judgments an amount equal to the judgments,

if any, entered in favor of any such judgment debtor (by way of contribution, indemnity or otherwise) against the Settling Accountant Defendants, and to add to the Accountants' Indemnification Fund the cash proceeds of judgments or settlements recovered by class member against anyone based on EFCA-related claims, until any of certain conditions specified in the stipulation of settlement (such as obtaining releases in favor of the Settling Accountant Defendants) has been satisfied. The settlement further provides that the settlement is conditioned upon certain of the trading defendants releasing the Settling Accountant Defendants from all EFCA-related claims, including claims for contribution and indemnity, and that such releases will cause the additional protective provisions described in this paragraph to be satisfied with respect to claims of the members of Subclass Five against those trading defendants who give such releases.

B. Settlement With The EFCA Trustees

27. Since shortly after its collapse in 1973, EFCA has been in reorganization proceedings in the Court under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, *In the Matter of Equity Funding Corporation of America*, No. 73-02467 (the "reorganization proceedings"). EFCA's Amended Plan of Reorganization (dated February 23, 1976) includes a settlement and compromise between the Trustee of the EFCA estate (the "Trustee") and the plaintiff classes of their potentially competing claims against certain of EFCA's auditors, including Seidman & Seidman, Wolfson, Weiner, Ratoff & Lapis; Wolfson, Weiner & Co.; and Huskies & Sells as follows:

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD
TENDER NOTICE IDA/REC/KEB/1977-78

The Karnataka Electricity Board invited sealed bids from manufacturers and contractors of the World Bank and Switzerland for the supply of:

Sl. No.	Name of the Material	Quantity
(1)	1 ph. 11 KV/450-250V-25 KVA	600 Nos.
(2)	1 ph. 11 KV/450-350A-100 KVA	60 Nos.
Group I—Distribution Transformers		
(3)	1 ph. 11 KV/450-350A-100 KVA	600 KVA
(4)	1 ph. 11 KV/450-350A-100 KVA	600 KVA
Group II—A.C.S.R. Conductors		
(5)	100 sq. mm ACSR	5100 KMs
(6)	50 sq. mm ACSR	5100 KMs
Group III—Insulators		
(7)	Porcelain Pin Insulators for 11.5/240-V Lines	69000 Nos.
(8)	Porcelain Pin Insulators for 11.5/240-V Lines	69000 Nos.
Group IV—Energy Meters		
(9)	Single Phase, 230V, 3 Wire 0.5A Meters	4500 Nos.
(10)	Single Phase, 230V, 3 Wire 10A Meters	10000 Nos.
(11)	3 Phase, 300V Meters 10A	3000 Nos.
(12)	SOA	55000 Nos.
Group V—L.T. Capacitors		
(13)	1 KVAr	5000 Nos.
(14)	2 KVAr	5000 Nos.

NOTE: 1. Cost of Bidding Documents inclusive of S.T.—Rs.100/-
2. Tender opening date and time 11-5-77 at 11 a.m.
For the Karnataka Rural Electrification Scheme, which is being developed by the State Electricity Board, the tenders will be accepted by the Suppliers interested in fulfilling the scheme. Interested tenders may obtain the Bidding Documents on payment as noted above from the State Electricity Board, Bangalore Office, Purchase Department, State Electricity Board, Chaitanya Bhawan, P.O. Box No. 2012, Bangalore 500005, INDIA.

1. Tenders shall be superscribed as "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF INSULATORS—ENERGY METERS—L.T. CAPACITORS" in Boldly writing the Tender Notice on paper for easy tender.

2. Voice and Telegraphic bids will not be accepted.

3. Bids received after the closing date and time will be rejected and sent back.

for CHIEF ENGINEER, ELECTR. (General);

Business Opportunities

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER

Infants and Girls' Dresses

seeks association with European manufacturer of children's wear for distribution of our line of POLLY FLINDERS hand-smocked dresses to department stores and specialty stores in U.K. Association will necessitate renewing our line in U.S.A.

Contact The Baylis Brothers Company, 224 E. 8th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 U.S.A.

SLEEPING PARTNER required to finance purchase or part-purchase of existing business or franchise of a private company. Excellent returns can be guaranteed. Part tax free. Serious enquires reply to Box 6261 J, The Times.

DIRECTOR on promotional tour. J. H. Morris, Director, will undertake commissions. Horncastle International Ltd., O1-581 3564.

Commercial Services

FULLY AUTOMATIC roll-fed stamping machine for commercial paper centres at the most competitive prices—Ring Mr. Herd, 01772 51001, Office Equipment Supplier Ltd.

ANSAPHONE TO RENT Short/Long Term—Mike Dunn, 01-446 0451.

Commercial and Industrial Property

PRESTIGE OFFICE SUITE wanted W.T. for 1 week to suit visiting delegation. Urgent. 01-453 0102.

Investment and Finance

LIFE POLICIES and superannuation under WPA sold by Anchorage and Private Treaty—Also Annuities, Pensions, Mortgages, Life Insurance, Life Assurance, Valuations of property, E. Foster & Cran. Tel.: 01-700 1211.

EDUCATIONAL

OXFORD & COUNTY Secretarial Services, Clerical, Office, Tel.: 01-865 2222. Courses in Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and other languages in residence. Prospective students in TEFL courses. Tel.: 01-865 2222. G. T. C. LTD., 23 Grosvenor St., W. 1, D.L. 01-580 2222.

C.E. DEGREES and Professional exams. Tuition by Post, Free postage. Tel.: 01-414 1000. Oxford, D.L. 01-865 2222.

CAMBRIDGE Marborough Secretarial College, Pitman's new College in Cambridge, offers professional three-term secretarial courses to the highest standard, starting every term. Approved accommodation available. Tel.: 01-351 2222. The Cambridge Marborough Secretarial College, Pitman's, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, Tel.: 01-233 1211. Tel.: 01-233 67016.

Overseas Property

PROPERTY also on page 8

Exceptional opportunity To sell in PEGUJA (Umbria, Italy)

cultural and holiday town, 12 hours from Rome and Florence, magnificient

VILLA

surrounded by 23,000 sq. m. of land, vast lawn with many trees, beautiful view of countryside. Most rooms furnished, hall, library, spacious living-room, dining-room, office and kitchen. Four bedrooms, each with own bathroom, two rooms for staff, five fireplaces, garage for three cars, cellar and Swiss-style caretaker's house, swimming-pool with bathhouse, greenhouses, alarm system. Price: £17,000—12 month mortgage for £17,000 at 5 per cent payable. Photos upon request.

Please write to FIDES Trust Company, Case postal 2000, 1002 Lausanne (Switzerland).

Properties under £25,000

CHEPSTOW VILLAS W11

3 remaining flats in excellent conversion of large Victorian house in popular Kensington tree-lined street. 2 minutes walk Notting Hill, close tube and close Ladbroke Square, with use of gardens. All flats have gas C.H. unit, phone and 89 year leases.

Garden flat, reception 17' 6in x 18ft, 2 bedrooms, dining room, 2 pation, off street parking, £25,000.

Ground floor reception 17' 6in x 18ft, 2 bedrooms, dining room, bedroom 3. Kitchen, bathroom and cloakroom, £24,000.

2nd floor reception 17' 6in x 15ft 9in, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bath, £22,000.

MARSH & PARSONS 01-727 9811

In picturesque part overlooking the River Valley, country, colour, relaxation, tranquillity, 12 acres of pasture land, 250 ft. above sea level.

PARRY POWELL & CO. LTD., 4 Broad St., New Radnor, Powys, LD 25 6BT. Tel.: 054 421 857.

BEDFORD

Large ground floor flat with lounge, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, shower, garage and car park. £5,350.

Marsh & Parsons 01-727 9815

Over 100 weeks.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE: STONE ROCHFORD FILING COMPANY LIMITED IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANY are required to prove their debts or claims before the 11th March, 1977, to whom the undischarged Debts or Claims to the understanding of BERNARD PHILLIPS, Director, 100 Newgate Street, London, W.C.1 the LIQUIDATOR of the said COMPANY, will be admitted at such time or place as shall be specified in any notice in default where they will receive the benefit of any distribution made by the said COMPANY.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1977.

BERNARD PHILLIPS,
Chartered Accountant.

RE: MOTOR STOP LIMITED IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANY are required to prove their debts or claims before the 11th March, 1977, to whom the undischarged Debts or Claims to the understanding of BERNARD PHILLIPS, Director, 100 Newgate Street, London, W.C.1 the LIQUIDATOR of the said COMPANY, will be admitted at such time or place as shall be specified in any notice in default where they will receive the benefit of any distribution made by the said COMPANY.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1977.

BERNARD PHILLIPS,
Chartered Accountant.

RE: THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER OF RITZCREST LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 202 of the Companies Act 1948 that the LIQUIDATOR of the above-named COMPANY will be held at the offices of RITZCREST LTD., 100 Newgate Street, London, W.C.1 on Friday, 10th February, 1977, at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

CYRUS STONE,
Director.

RE: THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH FREIGHT BROKERS LTD A.D.P.B. HYPERCRAFT LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANY are required to prove their debts or claims before the 11th March, 1977, to whom the undischarged Debts or Claims to the understanding of R. WALDAM PHILLIPS, Director, 100 Newgate Street, London, W.C.1 the LIQUIDATOR of the said COMPANY.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
Director.

RE: THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH FREIGHT BROKERS LTD A.D.P.B. HYPERCRAFT LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 202 of the Companies Act 1948 that the LIQUIDATOR of the above-named COMPANY will be held at the offices of R. WALDAM PHILLIPS, Director, 100 Newgate Street, London, W.C.1 on Friday, 10th February, 1977, at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
Director.

RE: THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH FREIGHT BROKERS LTD A.D.P.B. HYPERCRAFT LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 202 of the Companies Act 1948 that the LIQUIDATOR of the above-named COMPANY will be held at the offices of R. WALDAM PHILLIPS, Director, 100 Newgate Street, London, W.C.1 on Friday, 10th February, 1977, at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
Director.

RE: THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH FREIGHT BROKERS LTD A.D.P.B. HYPERCRAFT LIMITED.

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Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
Director.

RE: THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH FREIGHT BROKERS LTD A.D.P.B. HYPERCRAFT LIMITED.

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Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
Director.

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Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
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Dated this 7th day of February, 1977.

R. WALDAM PHILLIPS,
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مكتبة من الأصل

markets

JC stops rally in its tracks

owing market fears for phase of the incomes are given added credence of dissension in TUC and both equities lost ground late

equities were helped by rising money supply in an improvement in the financial year, by the FT Index was 3.8 per cent, the long demand dried up and the index stood at 367.9, with a full being lost after 3 pm emphasised that it had been "sold down" in TUC news and the now lost almost 16 what is proving to be nothing week.

in an active session too, were below their selling. "Shorts" in quarter in a strong session but then ended a two-way trade at levels. After moving end, they then eased to close one-eighth. In long end, a late fall eighth erased early most stocks ended at eight levels.

have been weak on men's strike and at first hardly mean a good financial year end. But some say firm's streamlining in a lager, and a smallies and spirits, means will be as good as last £30.6m. Given strike will be settled, can only help this fits and the "A" 64p self cheaply sector in p/e terms.

ing shares resisted trend to score some came from Tube In-up 10p to 356p, and Braithwaite, where if 15p to 250p was y some encouraging. Others to go up GKN 4p to 310p. Wilcox 2p to 77p and engineering where the an impressive 6p to

rs, the firm exception a Rue where recented the shares to put 9p to 292p, after more typical were power by 5p to 182p, up to 215p. Another results was Imperial C. surrendered its gain to close at 74p, Industries held 50p.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord (and par value)	Div Year ago	Pay date	Year's prev
Cattle's Holdings (10p) Fin	1.25	2.54	2.57	0.94
Concord (25p) Fin	1.68	2.38	1.4	4.0
Palabora Mining (11) Fin	2.25	12.54	2.23	7.05
Trust Houses (25p) Fin	5.6	5.6	1.7	7.55

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax or pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.34. *Payable on increased capital. **Forecast. \$Cents per share.

Endeavour Oil's 3 for 10 'rights'

a mineral and oil group Endeavour three-for-ten rights million fully-paid cents each. This is 40 cents a share, which will be used to eral important pro-ordinary meeting led to approve au the authorized million shares and the group's status liability to with a consequent ame. Signor Serte cited the figures during Senate hearings on the finances of the major state concerns. He also said that investment last year rose to 1,100,000 lire from 936,000 lire the year before. But he pointed out that the higher investment swelled debts because fresh state capital was lacking. This year, Signor Serte added, ENI hopes to reach its target for investments of up to 1,400,000 lire.—AP-Dow Jones.

Scoa aiming for Australian group

A Scoa SA spokesman has confirmed reports that the group is negotiating for a majority stake in an Australian trading and retailing company. However, Scoa declined to name the company but confirmed that it had annual sales of about 150m francs (about £17m) and branches in Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

He said that negotiations should be completed by about February 25.

Scoa is a trading house operating principally in former French territories, notably Africa. It reported net consolidated profits of 104.3m francs (£3.4m) on sales of 6,050m francs (5.02m) in the year to September 30 last.

One for ten scrip issue by Honda

Tokyo, Feb 9.—Honda Motor is to make a one-for-ten scrip issue to shareholders at end of this month. The group hopes to report after-tax profits of 15,000m yen this year to February 28, on sales of 663,800m yen compared with 11,950m and 563,800m, respectively. Four-wheeled vehicle sales in the half-year ending this month are expected to reach 310,000 units from 281,000 in the first half, thanks to increased exports.—Reuter.

Cement-Roadstone in £18m development

Cement-Roadstone Holdings Ireland's biggest industrial group, is to spend nearly £18m on development in Ireland this year.

Mr Jim Cullinan, chief executive, said: "This major investment is a clear vote of confidence by the group in the future of the Irish economy and will contribute significantly to the

job security of its 6,000 employees."

He added: "Investment of this magnitude is only possible with increased profits and the necessary incentives such as those contained in the recent Budget, which should go a long way in providing the right sort of climate for investment activity by industry."

The chairman says that the figures, the board's confidence, and small borrowings justify the bigger dividend. An annual rate of 25 per cent is "not our line" with what the board would have proposed but for dividend restraint.

Neither he nor his colleagues will be accepting the bid for the 15 per cent held by them.

Provident's offer values Carde's at about £4.98m. It already has nearly 26 per cent of Carde's.

Computer boost to Fujitsu

Fujitsu forecasts a 27 per cent increase in after-tax profits for the year to March 31, from 6,690m to 8,500m yen. Sales of 32,900m yen were 14 per cent higher than the group said in Tokyo.

After-tax profit will include 2,500m yen of special revenues from sales of part of its holding in its subsidiary, Fujitsu Fanuc, to the public for its listing in Tokyo last November.

Sales of electric apparatus have been increasing, as have those of electronic computers, especially mini-computers. Exports, chiefly of computers, are expected to more than double to between 38,000m and 39,000m yen than last year's 16,300m yen.—Reuter.

Business appointments

Executive director for Ransome, Hoffmann board

Mr W. H. Holmes has been appointed an executive director of Ransome, Hoffmann, Foulds.

Mr Joseph Godber, MP, has been made non-executive director of British Home Stores.

Mr Don Hughes becomes National Grid's director of finance.

Air A. R. Faulls has joined the board of Pre of Cambridge.

Mr P. N. M. Rudder has become deputy chairman of Advance Materials.

Mr Cyril Coffin is to be the next director-general of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, succeeding Mr F. J. Lawton in April.

Mr P. C. J. Houseman, former chairman of Courtaulds (Weisen) and Courtaulds (Central), has given up the second post and is succeeded by Mr C. J. M. Downes. Mr P. L. Currock has given up the chairmanship of Anchor Hotels and Taverns and has made a director of Courtaulds (Eastern). Mr G. Tattersall Walker becomes chairman of Anchor Hotels and Taverns.

Mr Peter Dyer has been made a director and general manager of British Celanese Fins. Mr Don Hayes becomes a director and general manager of Escombe Engineering.

Mr John Mason is to give up his appointment as chief executive of Tenant Trading from April 1 but will remain chairman.

Mr Ronald Clarkson and Mr Ronald Fuller will be joint managing directors. Mr John Cunningham and Mr David Craig have been made directors.

Mr Robert Harlan has been appointed managing director of Data-products Corporation's European manufacturing facility.

Mr Dominic Murphy has been made managing director of Hamble Electronics.

Mr W. S. Robertson has been made managing director of Rediffon Telecommunications and also becomes chairman of Rediffon Flight Simulation.

Mr J. N. W. Dudley becomes a director of Cater Ryder on July 1.

After Ronksley, Capper-Neill buys up Glover

Having swallowed Ronksley Investments in November, Capper-Neill has gone on to promised to buy the Glover Group, in which Ronksley held 40 per cent. Capper-Neill, the Cheshire-based oil and gas exploration group, says that Glover's oil lifting tackle and other interests will fit in well with its own.

The total price for both Ronksley and Glover is about £1.35m. Of this £1.26m is set in cash and the rest in shares.

Ronksley is an investment holding company with net assets, excluding the Glover stake, of £133,000 on September 30, including quoted securities with a market value of £123,000.

The latest audited balance sheet of Glover dated December 31 showed net assets of £905,000 attributable to shareholders. Profits for the year amounted to £23,000 before tax and extraordinary items

These include agreement of the final provision for tax. The board expects these matters to be dealt with in the next few days.

Meanwhile a question mark hangs over the fate of a 2.7 per cent stake in the group held by the receiver of House of Sears. The stake would provide a useful springboard for a bid, or could bring the purchaser on to the board.

German links for Provincial Ins

Provincial Insurance has entered into a business association with Deutsches Herold Allgemeine Versicherungen of Bonn, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherungen.

The directors of provincial and associated would be strengthened if accompanied by a small reciprocal direct investment in each other's equity capital.

This is to be achieved by Provincial offering to issue 182,000 new "A" ordinary shares to Herold and in consideration receiving 250 shares of Herold. Provincial "A" holders may sell their shares to Herold.

The arrangements will give Provincial a 5 per cent interest in the equity of Herold Allgemeine, and will give that company a holding of 400,000 "A" ordinary in Provincial.

Some old outstanding balances will be cleared in the group's 1976 accounts, and the amount to be written off after tax as extraordinary items will be between 100,000 to £200,000.

At one time it was thought that Turriff's potential liability could be as high as £7m, although Turriff was claiming a similar amount from the half year.

Int Energy Bank in 90 pc leap

Last year, the International Energy Bank's third pre-tax profits jumped 90 per cent to £1.85m. Assets totalled £125m, compared with £83m a year earlier.

I.E.B. managed or participated in loans to the energy (petroleum, nuclear power, mining and transportation) sectors of 15 countries.

In particular, the bank concluded in February, 1976, the structuring and syndication of two further North Sea financings, totalling £275m, to help develop the Claymore field.

This closely followed its financings for the neighbouring Piper field which came on stream last December.

I.E.B. is a British bank formed and wholly owned by a small consortium including Bank of Scotland and Barclays Bank International.

Westminster made record pre-tax profits of £94,000 in 1973-74, but it slumped into losses of £1.5m the following year. However, these fell to £267,000 in 1975-76.

Crosby House slide into losses

Up went the turnover of the Crosby House Group from £2.47m to £3.19m in the first half of 1976, and down and out went pre-tax profits of £113,000. Instead there was a pre-tax loss of £14,000.

The board explains that, as it forecast in the last report, the year started badly in freight forwarding and shipping. It is now doubtful whether any significant progress will be made in the second half year.

Crosby's other activities, however, continue to develop. Pre-tax profits reached a best-ever of £372,000 in 1975.

Capitol-EMI up 80 pc but outlook chilly

Despite lower profit margins in the second quarter, Capitol-EMI reports a 45 per cent rise in sales to \$112.2m and an 80 per cent leap in profits to \$6m for the half year. The third quarter has suffered a "widespread dislocation" because of the unprecedented winter conditions which have affected the group's manufacturing, distribution and sales.

The second quarter shows a rise in sales from \$43.8m to \$61.2m while profits are up from \$2.8m to \$2.83m.

Poseidon tender

The receiver/manager for faded mining star Poseidon, Mr Noel Buckley, has invited tenders in Australia for Poseidon's 50 per cent stake in the Windarra nickel operation. Western Australia, as a going concern, Western Mining Corporation holds the other half-share in the mine.



Mr William Capper, chairman of Capper-Neill.

Redfearn borrows £2m from FCI

Customers at Ladwoods, a brick works which collapsed 18 months ago, are to get their first payment from the liquidators, 12 pence in the pound later this month. Unsecured creditors—mainly accountants—were told that civil action was being considered against the bank's Provident Life.

Liquidators told the creditors' annual meeting at Portsmouth that it was hoped further payments would be made. But unsecured creditors are claiming about £250,000 against assets of some £30,000.

This is to be achieved by Provincial offering to issue 182,000 new "A" ordinary shares to Herold and in consideration receiving 250 shares of Herold.

The arrangements will give Provincial a 5 per cent interest in the equity of Herold Allgemeine, and will give that company a holding of 400,000 "A" ordinary in Provincial.

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1977, \$3,500,000 principal amount of its 7½ Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of monies to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the Bonds bearing the following serial numbers:

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

1982 4195 6002	8117	10002	12128	11402	10003	12002	11202	11302	11402	11502	11602	11702	11802	11902	12002	12102	12202	12302	12402	12502	12602	12702	

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

Tin prices rally after early losses

BAKER PERKINS LTD
Concerning Baker Perkins' offer for the minority shares in Baker Perkins Inc., the board of Baker Perkins Inc. has now approved the cash merger proposal. The consent of the UK authorities has been received.

WILLIAMS HUDSON
Paul E. Schewder, Miller has bought 10,000 shares in Williams Hudson Group at 24p for Argo Group SA.

BELLAMBI COAL
More than five-fold increase in attributable profits up from \$426,000 to \$2.3m has been reported for the first half year to December 31, by Bellambi Coal, one of the Australian subsidiaries of Consolidated Gold Fields. Raw coal production almost doubled, interim dividend 30 cents (10 cents).

BEAVER GROUP
Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar bought for a director of Beaver Group, 12,500 pfd in Beaver at 49p each on Feb 4 and 5,000 shares at 49p each on Feb 7. On Feb 4, McAnally, Montgomery bought 6,500 ord in Beaver at 79p each for associates of CII Industries.

C. T. BOWRING
Arrangements completed for C. T. Bowring (Insurance) Holdings to buy 20 per cent interest in Victor O. Schinnerer Inc for cash. Schinnerer a subsidiary of March and McLennan.

HAY AND ROBERTSON
Turnover for half-year to November 31, £552,000. Profit (after all charges) £14,000. Board expects similar performance in second half-year.

GOVETT EUROPEAN TRUST
Income for half-year to December 31, £311,000 (£21,000 Net asset value). Dividend 45p at December 31, 89p (84p), including investment currency premium.

CITY OF LONDON BREWERY
Pre-tax revenue of City of London Brewery and Investment Trust rose from £99,000 to £1.05m in half-year to December 31. Net asset value of deferred stock units were 53.4p and 57.7p at December 31 and June 30 last.

ELLIS (RICHMOND)
Turnover for half-year to September 30 up from £12m to £4.05m, but pre-tax profits down from £41,000 to £36,000.

DRAYTON COMMERCIAL
In 1976, revenue (after all charges) of Drayton Commercial Investment rose from £95,000 to £1.05m. Gross payment up from £5.69 to 6.16p.

LONDON BRICK - CROYDON
London Brick's offer for Croydon has been accepted in respect of 92.73 per cent of shares. London now controls 93.3 per cent of total capital. Balance will be acquired compulsorily.

Norcross in Singapore venture
A joint venture company, Novale Pte Ltd, has been formed in Singapore by Norcross and Torvalve Holdings for the local production of "Woodceme" slabs to penetrate the market in South East Asia, for roofing, decking, walling and partitioning and particularly for the urgent need of low-cost housing.

The new company will have \$2m (Singapore) issued share capital with Novale owning 62 per cent and Torvalve 37 per cent. A five acre site under construction has been acquired and construction of a factory and office building is in hand.

Torvalve are world leaders in the technology of "Woodceme" and "Thermacoustic" slabs and highly mechanized plant, based upon their experience, will be shipped out to Singapore in March.

Euro Investment Bk
Loans granted by European Investment Bank in 1976 totalled 1,273,000m units of account—one Euro equals its annual report on activities in the community. The Commission noted that the bulk of the lending of the EC's long-term financing institution went to Britain and Italy.

Of the total lending, 1,086m UA or 85.3 per cent were loans extended to the members of the EC, 142.4m UA or 11.2 per cent provided as finance to third countries associated with the EC, and 44.9m or 3.5 per cent were special operations by the bank.—AP.DJ.

Bank Base Rates
Barclays Bank 12.1%
Consolidated Credits 12.1%
First London Secs 12.1%
C. Hoare & Co. 12.1%
Lloyds Bank 12.1%
Midland Bank 12.1%
Nat Westminster 12.1%
Rossminster Acc's 12.1%
Shenley Trust 14.0%
Williams & Glynn's 12.1%
* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 9.6% up to £20,000. 9.5% over £25,000. 10%.

Commodities

With the market highly nervous after recent buying from one quarter, tin prices lost further ground in the morning on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. At the afternoon close, however, standard cash was £10 up on the day. Three months had lost £1. Trade quarters estimate that recent buying could have amounted to something approaching the 4,325 tonnes held in LME warehouses at the end of last week.

Coffee futures advanced strongly on local dealer, commission house and trade buying. At the afternoon close March rose 75p and May was 57.50. Both prices were new highs. There was some talk about the Dutch dock strike.

Stoploss selling and commission house liquidation were features of a decline in cocoa prices, but support buying and speculative and jobber short-covering brought the prices up from the lows. At the afternoon close March had gained 50p on the day and May was 255. The market is seen as remaining fundamentally sound.

COPPER—Very steady. Afternoon cash, £38.50, three months, £36.50. Sales: 41,000. Gains: 10. Copper futures were steady yesterday. The price of WHEAT—US grain northern hard red, £43.70; April-May, £46.95 transhipment east cost: £47.00. Feb 1976, £46.20. April 20: £47.50. June 20: £47.75. May 26: £47.50. June 26: £47.75. May 27-76: July 26: Sales: 33,000. May was quiet—Bamboo-plate C grade, Feb-March, £35p per kg. Sales: 10,000. Cane sugar was steady—Indian spot, £30.50 per half sack. Feb. Dundee spot, £30.50 per half sack. Both prices were new highs. There was some talk about the Dutch dock strike.

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Foreign Exchange

The mark and yen moved higher in Europe in a sudden bout of speculative trading on the foreign exchanges following a United States economy's suggestion that a rise in both currencies could help the global economic recovery. Sterling closed at the day's high in London at £1.71.75, with a net 15 point rise on the day.

Traders in the pound largely ignored the divisions emerging among British trade unions to a further extension this year of the pay restraint programme, a key point in the Government's anti-inflation programme.

The Bank of England was absorbing foreign exchange for its reserves through market intervention in later dealings.

But the discount on forward sterling, which corporations are using to hedge their positions against a sterling depreciation later this year, edged higher over the session, dealers said.</p

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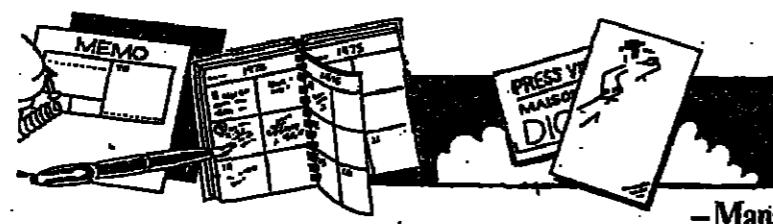
THE TIMES THURSDAY FEBRUARY 10 1972

Stock Exchange Prices

Broad retreat

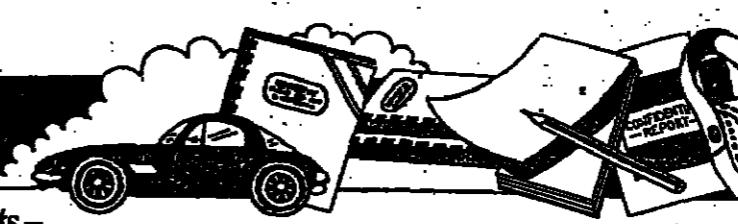
Broad retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 31. Dealings End, Feb 11. § Contango Day, Feb 14. Settlement Day, Feb 22.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



La creme de la creme Opportunities

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-



All recruitment advertisements in this category are open to both male and female applicants

Could you help to choose and promote a new and exciting range of home decor?

We realise we're looking for a very special person to become Personal Assistant to our client's Senior Director responsible for future developments. Ideally, someone with a feel for design and colour, with experience in fashion or textile buying and marketing.

Qualifications in business studies or secretarial work are desirable and a knowledge of French or German would also be helpful but not essential.

And our client is prepared to give a lot in return. For instance you can negotiate your own salary between £2,500-£4,500 and you'll have your own car.

Basically, it will be your job to help select, research and market a new range in home decor. To do this, you'll have to keep ahead of trends in interior design, have a good head for figures and be capable of detailed planning. You will also have to travel both at home and abroad and sometimes be prepared to work irregular hours, so this is certainly no job for you if you're a strict 'nine-to-fiver', but it is a job that'll keep you interested day in, day out.

If you're 30-40 and preferably live in North London, please write in the first instance with full career details and present salary to:

Kathryn Webb, Hilton Advertising Ltd., 116 Park Street, London W1Y 4NN.

SECRETARIES

Alied International Medical Services are looking for secretaries to join a busy international office, specialising in the recruitment of medical and nursing personnel for overseas hospitals. The Company is an expanding division of a large public company. Prospects for each position are conducive to the rapid growth of the Group.

Applicants are invited for the following positions:

SECRETARY/P.A.

to the Managing Director, £3,200 + L.V.s.

SECRETARY

to the Assistant Nursing Administrators, £3,000 + L.V.s.

SECRETARY

to the Medical Division Administrator, £3,000 + L.V.s. Shorthand and typing essential for each secretarial position although previous secretarial experience is not necessary.

Plenty of job variety and the opportunity to join a young, enthusiastic team.

Ring Sue Bentley now on 01-839 3882.

Mrs Sue Bentley
BNA International
1st Floor, Trafalgar House
11 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1

A PRESTIGE APPOINTMENT

For a PA/secretary to assist the newly appointed General Manager of a fast-expanding Consortium bank in the City. Besides normal secretarial duties, there'll be client contact at senior Management level and a smart appearance and savoir-faire are, therefore, essential. Banking or City/Institution background would be an asset. Fringe benefits include mortgage facilities and personal loans. Aged 35-39. Salary circa £2,400. P.S. non-smoker!

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Lawrence House,
3/6 Trump St, EC2V 8DD.
01-606 1611

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Publishing House

c. £3,500

We are looking for a Marketing Executive to assist our Marketing Manager who is developing a marketing world-wide. This is an extremely challenging position which will involve participation in the creation and production of direct mail, the preparation of individual sales propositions and telesales campaigns. The ability to type is necessary and previous experience in publishing, sales promotion and marketing is essential. Interested? Then write, enclosing a c.v. to Jackie Cooper, Personnel Officer, University Microfilms International, 18 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4JE.

SENIOR SECRETARY

Managing Director of a West End Advertising Agency needs a mature, experienced yet young-thinking Secretary to help him and another Director cope with the day to day management of the Agency.

He or she will need to be intelligent and unflappable and capable of roaring gently! Age ideally over 30, in return we're looking for that is really interesting, friendly atmosphere; good salary and a great deal of senior responsibility.

If this sounds like you, write to David Shambrook, National Advertising, 12-14 Mortimer St, London WIN 8EL.

MAYFAIR NEAR GREEN PARK TUBE

"Happy" firm of solicitors requires two Secretaries, aged 24+. One to deal with Litigation, and one to deal with Conveyancing.

Common sense and capability more important than legal experience, but shorthand and audio essential. Top Salary negotiable. L.V.s and help with BUPA.

PLEASE TELEPHONE MRS. YOUNG ON 01-491 2960

CAMDEN

Charming Managing Director of a large Retail Concern needs a Secretary/P.A. who really enjoys working on their own initiative. The position exists for you to organise the office even down to buying and selling for the owner. Excellent fringe benefits. Salary circa £3,250.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

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S/H or Audio

Up to £3,000

A successful, expanding W.1 Management Consultancy seeks a person (any age) for a job with exceptional interest and variety. Friendly office, flexible, electric typewriter, bonus and L.V.s.

Please ring Mr. Gordon

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(evenings) 01-399 0926

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£3,700+

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Contact Jim Foster

754 0157

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Non-secretarial Appointments

SUMMER GUIDING

Are you bright, intelligent, patient, enthusiastic and well groomed? Don't mind long hours and hard work? Guides required for 1 day and 2 day tours from London. 5 days a week, Monday to Friday inclusive; training given; languages not required. Employment from April to end October at rate of £2,800 p.a. Please apply in writing with full CV and day phone number to Road'n'Roll Tours Ltd., 22 Hans Place, London, SW1X 0EP.

CIRCA £2,500

Figure ability and typing to assist the Controller at the Kensington H.O. American Oil Development Company. Experience of PAYE and accounts work and accurate typing required plus the ability to work completely on own initiative. Age preferred 25-42. Bernadette of Bond St., No. 55, next door to Fenwick's, 01-623 5669.

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

Would you like to control your earnings? Be assessed on personal performance and promoted to management position as Consultant to the Personnel Personnel Organization. If you have plenty of initiative and ambition, call now for more details. Ann Morris, 724 U.K. Employment Agency, 200 Regent Street, W.I.

DIRECTORS' DINING ROOM in SE1 requires a person to manage 4 staff and all arrangements. £1,000. Mrs. E. A. Baker, 56 Fleet Street, EC4.

ALBRECHT require shorthand typist, sales assist. See Sec. Vac. M.A.N.Y. opportunities for well-educated people. Personal computer, personality. Telecommunications, computers, consultants. To 5286 0661. Mrs. Barbara Sullivan, 3 Dorset St., W.I. 935 2253.

VACANCIES TO COOK

In small kitchen with friendly staff speaking only English appreciated. Interesting food with continually changing menu. English continental dishes.

IN BELGRAVIA. Cook or commis chef. 8 days includes 2 half-days. Second chef. 6 days (not split duties).

Salary considerable.

Mrs. Prentiss, Metropolis, 26 Mitcham Street, S.W.1.

235 6382

RECEPTIONIST £2,750 PLUS

Good figure, good appearance and a confident attitude are essential. Good working conditions, job, working for a City Merchant Bank, being responsible for general office areas and receiving their many calls and visitors. Salary £3,000 net.

Receptionist Division

Bernadette of Bond St No. 55, next door to Fenwick's, 01-623 5669.

CHEERFUL DOGSBODY

Willing to turn a hand to anything, good organisational office of Charity. Typing essential, sharp wits and sense of humour vital. Age immaterial. Salary from £2,000 negotiable.

Phone 01-499 2267

NON-SECRETARIAL OPENINGS

In Accounts, Finance, Administration, are often available. Write to Mrs. G. J. Corlett, Garden Bureau, 33 Fleet Street, EC4.

EXPERIENCED. Qualified Teachers of Commercial Subjects, including Economics, Accounting, etc. Required by well-known Secretarial School. Please telephone 01-571 2007. Mrs. G. J. Corlett, 33 Fleet Street, EC4.

PERSONS Friday for 10 hours on lively boat, but not gay Hebridean Island. Good service. £1,000. Mrs. G. J. Corlett, 33 Fleet Street, EC4.

THE BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL. Sales persons. See Gen. Vacs.

RECEPTIONIST

A small research organisation located in the City invites applications for the successful Receptionist. The successful applicant will be interested in international trade, a reasonable wage, able to handle a quantity of correspondence, e-mail, fax, and maintain stock records. It is of greater importance to be of good temperament, able to integrate with a small, friendly and dedicated staff. Salary negotiable. Please telephone: The Burser, 01-353 6571.

LONG TALL SALLY

needs a

TALL PERSONAL ASSISTANT

New boutiques and mail order business specialising in clothes for women. Good opportunities, responsible and self-motivated. P.A. required. Vacant immediately. Salary £3,000.

Long Sally Rich
LONG TALL SALLY
40 Chiltern Street
(near Baker Street)
London, W.1.
487 3570

EXPERIENCED TELEPHONIST/ RECEPTIONIST

required for small W.I. Film Production Company. Salary negotiable, 01-357 4296.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

for a small firm of Accountants and Administrators are often available. Write to Mrs. G. J. Corlett, Garden Bureau, 33 Fleet Street, EC4.

EXPERIENCED. Qualified Teachers of Commercial Subjects, including Economics, Accounting, etc. Required by well-known Secretarial School. Please telephone 01-571 2007. Mrs. G. J. Corlett, 33 Fleet Street, EC4.

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THE BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL. Sales persons. See Gen. Vacs.

SECRETARIAL

CAPABLE YOUNG SECRETARY AND PA

Required urgently for a small interesting and varied duties. Good telephone manner. Opportunity for advancement and involve- ment.

Salaries c. £2,500 +.

c. 25. Telephone: 937 9657/5633.

SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION OFFICER

U.K. Committee for UNICEF. N.W.1 requires a conscientious, tactful, experienced Secretary with administrative and secretarial skills are essential, but not necessarily required. Ability to work in the office and to do extra work in our Child Guidance Training Centre.

You'll be working with a team of professionals, social workers, psychologists, social workers and parents. You will be involved in the day to day administration of the unit. There is considerable responsibility and you will be required to take reports to meetings and telephone referrals to be made and telephone calls to children and families and a lot more.

It's a challenging job with pleasant conditions. You'll be working near Swiss Cottage. Salary £2,000 p.a. plus £200 p.a. and rises by annual increments. You will be required to work in the office and to do extra work in our Child Guidance Training Centre.

If you'd like to know more, ring Mrs. G. J. Corlett, 33 Fleet Street, EC4. Tel. 01-571 2007. Or write to her at Child Guidance Training Centre, 100 Hornsey Road, London, N.W.3.

P.A./SECRETARY TO PUBLICITY MANAGER

North London Company needs competent mature Secretary. 28-40, with good experience in public relations, advertising, PR, etc. Good opportunities for promotion. You will be able to co-ordinate work load.

Would suit someone living in North London with a car or near the Victoria Line. Hours 9-5.30. Salary c. £3,100.

ONDON CAREERS

01-794 0202

PART-TIME TYPIST

30+

To work approximately 20 hrs per week for small, congenital consultancy, W.I. Must do audio, report, typing, etc. IBM/GOFF.

£1.50 per hour.

01-486 8277

JUNIOR REQUIRED FOR BUSY DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Audio experience, good telephone manner, and smart appearance necessary. Interested in joining a busy office on 15th Floor, Millbank Tower. Salary starting at £27.44 per week. Good promotional prospects. TELE: PHONE: 01-509 1047.

01-211 3073

SUPERIOR JOB FOR SUPERIOR SECRETARY PA

for partner in young, busy, born-Solicitors. Lots of legal experience (conveyancing and litigation), plus some commercial experience. Salary plus top salary in the region of £2,500. Own office.

RING JAN STRANGE, 242 9404.

BRIGHT YOUNG 2nd SECRETARY TO EXPERT DIRECTOR

10 mins. from London Bridge. Good experience and relevant qualifications. Salary plus top salary in the region of £2,500. Own office.

RING MARY BAKER 242 3121.

ADVERTISING AGENCY SECRETARY

A West End agency requires Secretary for Directors, General Manager and relevant staff. Salary £2,500. Own office.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL 33 St. George's Street, W.1.

499 5405/4326

P.A./SECRETARY

General, experienced P.A. Secretary required by two partners in small friendly West End office. Shorthand and typing essential. Good commercial arrangements, etc. Own office.

JOHN STEPHENSON 01-407 7303.

BOOK PRODUCTION

in SW1. Good experience able to take responsibility and produce original work. Salary £2,500. Own office.

GOOD SHORTHAND/TYPEWRITER. Please apply.

01-486 8277

LYCEE FRANCAIS de Londres

South Kensington. Requires

secretary. Typing and French essential. 01-584 6262.

JUNIORS

SECRETARIAL



To place an advertisement in
any of these columns, tel.
Private Advertisers only

01-837 3311

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Commodities 24

Entertainments 12 and 13

Fest. Sharing 30 and 31

For Sale 30 and 31

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Property 24

Services 24

Secretarial Appointments 30

Services Wanted 30

Box No. replies should be
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The Times,

New Printing House, Square,

London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and
alterations is copy (except for
advertisements) or the day of
issue 13 days prior to the day of
issue. After the deadline is 12 noon
and Step Number will be issued to
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any subsequent entries regarding
the cancellation, this Step
PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.
We will accept any alterations
in advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked
and errors in advertisements are
highlighted and corrected.
Advertisements are headed
and each one is checked
and corrected. We do not
accept any advertisements
that we consider unsatisfactory
than one day's incorrect
insertion that we do not.

Keep your copy
(N.E.B.)

BIRTHS

DELANEY.—On 2nd February,
1977, at St. Peter's, St. John's
(mon), and Terence Delaney,
a son of Mr. and Mrs. John
DeLaney, at Westminster Hospital,
London, a daughter (Scarlett Grace).

EMMEL.—On 2nd February,
1977, at Croydon, Surrey, a
daughter to Billie Baker and
John Michael.

MILROY.—On Feb. 8, 1977,
at St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
London, a son, Paul, and a
daughter, Julian David.

NAPKIN.—On Feb. 8, at Jordern,
Denmark, a son, David Michael.

REED.—At University College Hospital, to Jill
Barry, and Murray Sands.

1977 Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship

In accordance with the previously published conditions, all entrants who have correctly completed and submitted (with £1 entrance fee) the qualifying puzzle and have chosen either London (A or B) or Bristol regional final (where the successful entries exceed the accommodation available) are required to attempt this eliminator puzzle and to send it with the completed form by first class mail to National Crossword Championships, 7 Strandhill Place, London NW1 2AB, so that the envelope is postmarked not later than Monday, February 14.

The reductions to be effected are from 500 to 500 in the case of London A and B (taken jointly) and from 173 to 120 in the case of Bristol.

The non-appearance of *The Times* in certain parts of the country on January 14 (with the qualifying puzzle) is regretted but the puzzle was reprinted in the following week, which was available everywhere and for those solutions posted one day late have been accepted. Any entrant (for any of the seven venues) who claims to have qualified but who has not been notified should write without delay to the organizers at the address given above, submitting solution to this puzzle at the same time if the venue chosen was either London or Bristol.

There are 47 unmet seats still available at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday 24, April, London or Bristol entrance fees on the form below to apply for one of these Birmingham vacancies as an alternative to the chosen venue on the understanding that no entrant will be diverted to Birmingham except on failure to qualify for the venue originally chosen.

Those attempting this eliminator puzzle are strongly urged to submit even incomplete solutions, since it may be possible to make a number of mistakes or omissions and still qualify. Successful qualifiers will be individually informed by the organizers within 10-14 days after publication of the solution. The solution will appear next Thursday.

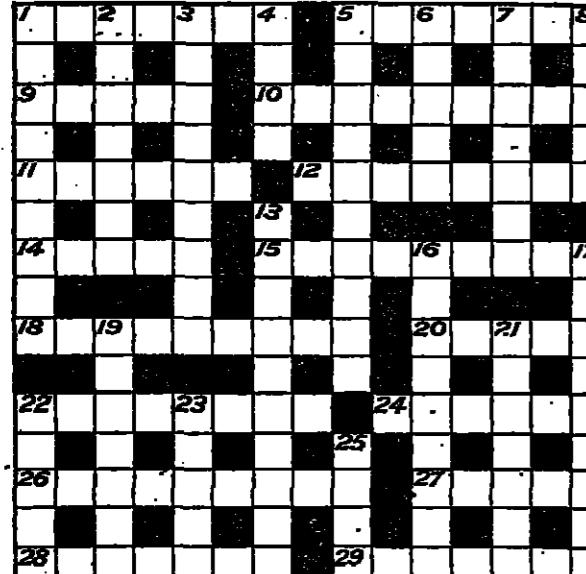
Name (please print)

Address

Venue chosen

If Birmingham acceptable as alternative insert YES

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,528



Commemorate
a loved name
for years
to come

What more wonderful
way to pay tribute to
someone dear to you than
to continue their kindness
for years to come—by
naming and providing a
hospital bed in their
memory.

Think what this means
to people who would
otherwise have to go
without treatment in
India or Africa. Thanks
volunteer help this
unique and lasting mark
of your esteem can be
provided for £100. Kindly
let us know the name you
would like inscribed on
the dedication plate.

Many hospitals are in
desperate need of extra
beds; so your gift can
swiftly be serving old
people in great need.
So please use the
FREEPOST facility and
address your gift to:
Hon. Treasurer, the Rt.
Hon. Lord Maybury-King,
Help the Aged, Room 19,
FREEPOST 37, LONDON
W1E 6UZ. (No stamp
needed).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,527

ANSWER

ANS